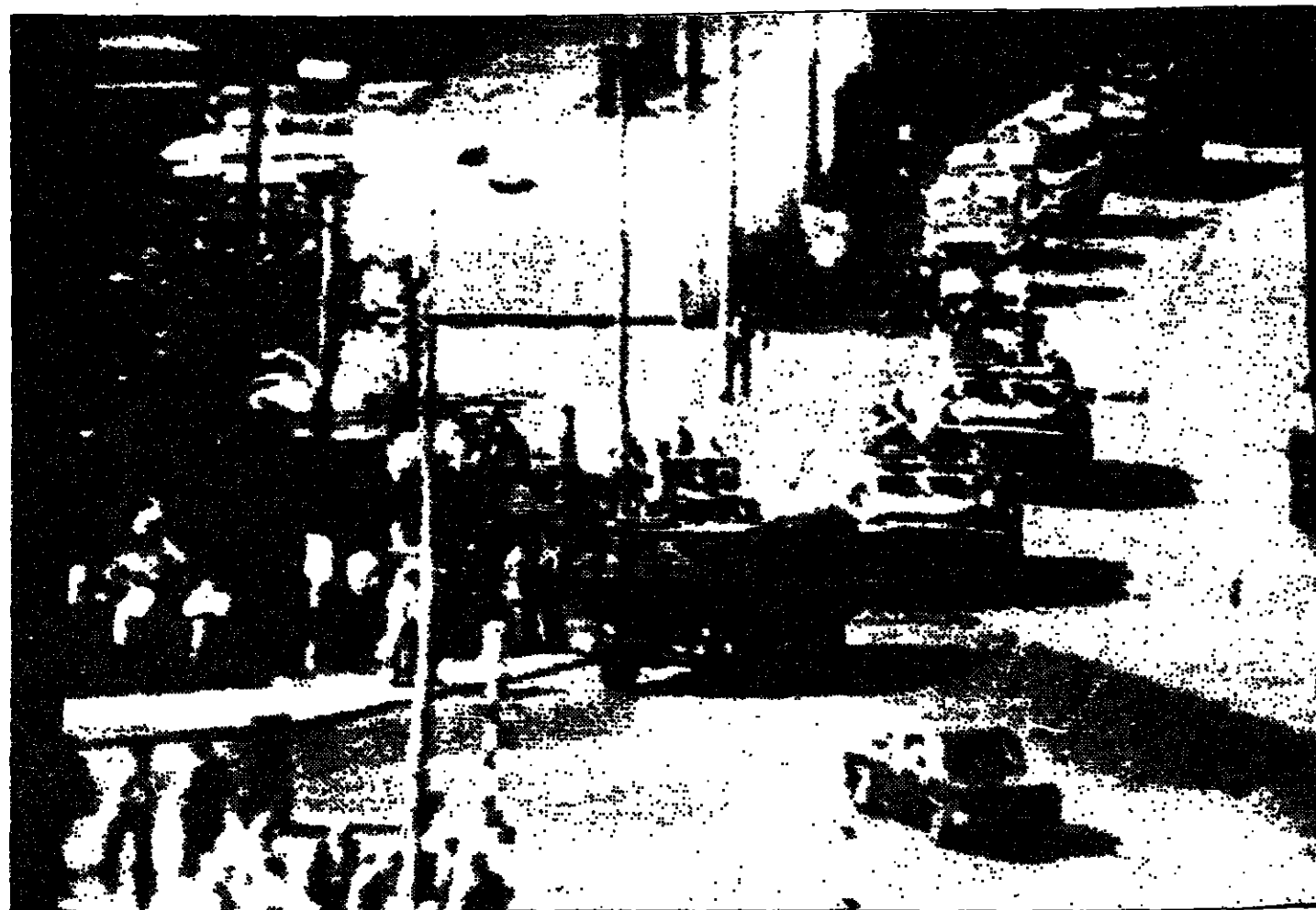




Algeria	5.00 Dn	Israel	1.5 Dn	Norway	5.00 Nkr
Austria	13.5 S	Italy	1.00 Lira	Portugal	200 Esc
Bahamas	0.00 Dn	Japan	100 Yen	Spain	166.6 Pes
Belgium	23.35 B	Korea	100 Won	Switzerland	5.00 Sfr
Canada	0.75 Cdn	Lebanon	1.00 Lira	Taiwan	20 Nt
Ceylon	0.00 Dn	Luxembourg	33.33 F	Thailand	5.00 Baht
Denmark	0.00 Dn	Malta	0.00 Dn	Turkey	1.00 Lira
Egypt	0.00 Dn	Mexico	20.00 P	U.S.A.	1.00 Dlr
France	0.00 Dn	Netherlands	2.00 Dn	Yugoslavia	100 Dn
Germany	0.00 Dn	Nigeria	1.00 Naira		
Greece	0.00 Dn	Poland	1.00 Zloty		
India	0.00 Dn	Romania	1.00 Lei		
Iran	0.00 Dn	Soviet Union	1.00 Ruble		



A water cannon led a procession of police vehicles in Gdansk on Friday, when riot police clashed with tens of thousands of Solidarity supporters in Gdansk, Warsaw, Krakow and Wroclaw. The photograph was made from a television picture.

Polish Archbishop, on Eve of Planned Protests, Asks Dialogue Between Authorities, Dissidents

WARSAW — On the eve of a crucial test of strength for underground activists of the suspended labor movement Solidarity, Poland's Roman Catholic primate, Archbishop Jozef Glemp, appealed on Sunday for a dialogue between Poland's martial law authorities and dissidents.

Archbishop Glemp, speaking to more than 120,000 pilgrims at Jasna Gora monastery in the shrine city of Czestochowa, said the dialogue must eliminate what he termed "hatred, which sometimes can be invisible but still exists when people keep silent and grind their teeth."

Meanwhile, as uniformed authorities watched, Poles calmly placed flowers and sang hymns Sunday at memorials to previous protests in Warsaw and Gdansk, where earlier demonstrators clashed with police on Friday in the most serious civil disturbances in more than two months.

Archbishop Glemp also furthered expectations that Pope John Paul II, who is Polish, will visit the country next year.

He said, "I think I shall shortly be able to announce for you the timing of the visit. We may not have had much joy these days, but we have great hopes for successful developments. To this, we pin our hopes for the pope's arrival next year."

The pope postponed a planned visit to Poland for ceremonies this month marking the 60th anniversary of the installation of the shrine of the Black Madonna at Czestochowa.

Monday marks the second anniversary of the formation in Gdansk of the interfactory strike committee, a decisive and widely remembered development in the emergence of Solidarity, which claimed 10 million members before the imposition of martial law eight months ago.

The union's leaders still at large have urged peaceful protests to mark the event and have proposed that protests culminate with nationwide demonstrations Aug. 31, the second anniversary of Solidarity's creation.

The official news agency PAP said 200 people were arrested in

Friday's disturbances in Gdansk, Warsaw, Krakow and Wroclaw, and two persons in Warsaw and two in Gdansk were slightly injured.

PAP said the demonstrations were "an effort to feed the fire" of unrest and noted they occurred as authorities were easing martial law regulations.

The regime of Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski freed 1,227 interned dissidents in a modest slackening of martial law restrictions last month.

The hard-line army newspaper Zolnierz Wolnosc blamed Friday's clashes on disruptive "political gamblers" and "adventurist groups."

But a Warsaw television commentator said the demonstrations were minor and represented "another defeat for the political underground."

Cross Restored
Scores of Warsaw residents gathered Sunday at the central Victory Square to restore the floral cross that has served as a memorial to the late Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński and a principal focus of quiet dissent to martial law.

Authorities, who before dawn Sunday had swept away the cross, kept a discreet distance.

On Saturday, demonstrators unfurled a Solidarity banner in Victory Square.

Leaflets disparaging Socialism and the martial-law regime were seen Sunday on shop windows in Gdansk, where residents and visitors, as they had on Saturday, quietly placed flowers at the monument to fallen Polish workers.

There was some speculation in Gdansk that police laid last week on underground Solidarity offices, where leaflets and printing equipment were found, could hamper efforts to publicize protest Monday.

The Senate-House panel struggled for 10 days before agreeing to the tax package, the largest revenue-raising measure in peacetime.

Most of the bill's more than 100 sections are aimed at stiffer taxpayer compliance rules and reversing some of the huge tax cuts given to businesses last year. Other provisions will mean higher taxes on telephone services and airline tickets and fewer tax deductions for medical expenses.

Spending Cuts
The bill also includes \$15.2 billion in spending cuts, chiefly for medical care for the elderly and the poor.

During the first 18-hour leg of the weekend marathon that spilled into Sunday morning, the committee eliminated a provision that would have cut deductions for business meals by half.

Instead, to make up for the lost revenue, the panel substituted stiffer reporting requirements on tips. The Internal Revenue Service estimates 84 percent of tips are never reported as income.

In other action, the committee: Agreed to exempt from the new 10-percent withholding on interest and dividends any account that earns less than \$150 a year. It had earlier set a \$100 threshold.

Rejected a Senate amendment that would have reduced from 12 months to six months the minimum time an asset must be held before profits from its sale qualify for special capital gains rates.

Agreed to retain a provision allowing a person to avoid tax on up to \$750 in public-utility stock dividends that are reinvested in the utility.

Toughened the minimum tax on corporations by reducing by 15 percent the value of certain deductions, such as the oil depletion allowance.

Approved restrictions on use of tax-exempt industrial development bonds.

Changed taxation of insurance companies, which will cost those firms more than \$6 billion over the next three years.

Israel Softens Terms for PLO To Quit Beirut

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
JERUSALEM — The Israeli government softened its conditions Sunday on the withdrawal of Palestinian guerrillas from besieged Beirut and said an agreement could be completed this week.

The announcement by Cabinet Secretary Dan Meridor came after a three-hour Cabinet session and after Philip C. Habib, the special U.S. envoy, had met with Israeli officials.

A senior government official indicated that Israel had made concessions on two questions — its demand for a full list of the guerrillas and the role of a proposed multinational force to take over Palestinian positions in West Beirut.

The official said that "the one thing we will not give up" was the return of Aharon Ahiaz, a pilot taken prisoner by the PLO, and the bodies of nine missing soldiers, four of whom disappeared in Israel's invasion of southern Lebanon in 1978.

Mr. Habib arrived here Saturday night from Beirut. As the envoy left Jerusalem to return to the Lebanese capital, he said, "I have pretty much done what I had to do."

Mr. Habib will present Israel's new conditions to the Palestine Liberation Organization in the next 24 hours, said the Israeli official, who requested anonymity.

On Sunday, prior to the American envoy's arrival in Beirut, Palestinian officials reacted cautiously to the reports that Israel had softened its conditions on the PLO withdrawal.

"We'll wait and see what the document says — it's probably got some nasty fine print," said a PLO official who did not want to be named.

Mr. Meridor said, "There is a possibility, but no certainty, that within the week an agreement will be reached for the departure of all the terrorists from Beirut and Lebanon."

Lebanese Foreign Ministry sources were more optimistic, saying a PLO-Lebanese joint military committee had set Saturday as a

target date to start the withdrawal and had informed the three nations who have agreed to supply troops for the peacekeeping force — the United States, France and Italy — to prepare for the operation.

The senior Israeli official said Israel's primary concern now is whether it will be able to ascertain whether the PLO actually is leaving Beirut. He claimed Israel has information that the PLO wanted to leave several thousand guerrillas behind as "units in civilian clothes" and take out teenagers from PLO youth groups in their place.

Former Premier Saeb Salam, a key intermediary in the Habib-PLO negotiations, said in Beirut that the departing guerrillas would be checked by Lebanese authorities in conjunction with the proposed multinational peacekeeping force.

Mr. Salam said the PLO was resigned to the fact that any Palestinian fighters who stayed behind would be under Lebanese sovereignty. He said the 1969 Cairo agreement between the PLO and the Lebanese government, which gave the guerrillas special privileges, has been scrapped.

Mr. Salam said that the PLO "is fully prepared to work through" the international Red Cross in connection with Israel's demand for the return of its captured pilot.

A major dispute in the talks has been how many guerrillas are in Beirut, the PLO's power base for the 12 years since it was driven from Jordan by King Hussein.

Previous Israeli and PLO estimates varied widely, but Israeli officials said the number now estimated by Israel and that on a list given by the PLO to Mr. Habib appeared to match within a few hundred.

The PLO transmitted to Mr. Habib a list of 7,100 evacuees on Friday. The list was broken down to include the numbers going to each of the four nations that have agreed to receive them. The countries are Syria, Iraq, Jordan, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



Residents of West Beirut besieged a truck bringing fresh vegetables and other food Sunday. The scarcity of fresh produce in the Moslem sector of the Lebanese capital has driven up prices.

European Voices Raised Against Israel's Siege

By Steven Rattner
New York Times Service

PARIS — West European nations, unhappy about the Israeli invasion of Lebanon almost from the start, have grown increasingly outspoken in their opposition as the military operation has continued.

In a weekend newspaper interview, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany suggested that Israel had killed civilians unnecessarily in the course of its bombardment of Beirut.

Mr. Schmidt, speaking to the daily newspaper Die Welt, said, "Here people are being killed indiscriminately — women and men who have nothing to do with the war, who bear no responsibility for this war."

He added that "settling conflicting motives and interests with

bombs and missiles cannot be reconciled with human dignity."

On Wednesday, a minister of state at the British Foreign Office, Douglas Hurd, summoned the Israeli chargé d'affaires, Yoav Biran, to express Britain's concern over the continued bombardment by Israeli forces.

In a radio interview Wednesday night, Mr. Hurd said that the Israelis were neglecting the effect on human beings of what they were doing.

"There can be no doubt that thousands of innocent civilians, Lebanese and Palestinian, have been killed or wounded in Lebanon in pursuit of objectives which are very far from clear and probably not going to be realized," he said.

To some extent, European leaders, who have been concerned about the lack of forceful U.S. action, were encouraged by the tougher line taken toward Israel last week by President Reagan. But the Europeans are also concerned that the Reagan administration still rejects the principle of self-determination for the Palestinians.

U.S. Policy Questioned

"The Americans do need to look again at their whole Middle East policy and in particular at the way in which we can solve the Palestinian question, because until that is solved there will be further outbreaks of this kind and Israel will not have security," Mr. Hurd said.

France maintained a silence on Friday, as part of the effort by the government of President François Mitterrand to ease tensions after an attack last Monday on a Jewish restaurant in Paris in which six persons were killed and 22 wounded.

Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel subsequently suggested that Mr. Mitterrand had, through a critical statement last month about the Israeli invasion, helped create the atmosphere that encouraged attacks on Jews.

But French officials have made it clear that they are upset about both the continued Israeli offensive and the charges by Mr. Begin, who also said France was a land of rampant anti-Semitism and was acting like an enemy of Israel.

Shimon Peres, chairman of Israel's opposition Labor Party, defended Mr. Mitterrand in New York on Friday, saying he was convinced the president was a friend of Israel. He also urged that (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Reagan's Plan to Increase Taxes Approved by Senate-House Panel

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
WASHINGTON — A U.S. Senate-House conference committee reached agreement Sunday on a bill that would increase taxes by \$98.3 billion over the next three years.

Before the final vote at 2 a.m., the panel agreed:

To repeal within three years a 1981 tax-leasing provision that encouraged unprofitable companies to sell some of their tax credits to other firms.

To double the 8-cent-a-pack cigarette tax for the next three years.

To provide up to 10 additional weeks of unemployment compensation for jobless workers.

The bill now goes to the House and Senate for final action, where the outcome is uncertain because conservative Republicans view it as a repudiation of President Reagan's economic philosophy. Congress is scheduled to go into recess on Thursday.

Mr. Reagan will make a nationally broadcast appeal Monday night for public support of the measure, which he believes to be a major part of his plan for revitalizing the economy. In addition, he invited at least 30 Republican legislators to visit him Sunday in an effort to solidify votes for the bill.

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Toughened the minimum tax on corporations by reducing by 15 percent the value of certain deductions, such as the oil depletion allowance.

Approved restrictions on use of tax-exempt industrial development bonds.



President Reagan discussed strategy with Sen. Robert J. Dole, center, the Kansas Republican who is chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, and Lyn Nofziger, a special aide to the president, during the weekend effort to complete a House-Senate agreement on a tax increase.

House provisions to balance against them.

The original Senate-passed version would have raised \$98.3 billion over the next three years. The compromise version was slightly smaller — \$98.3 billion — but still enough to satisfy the revenue targets of the 1983 budget resolution.

The bill should reach the House early this week. Lining up congressional votes for the bill, however, appeared to be moving along very slowly.

Rep. Dan Rostenkowski, the Illinois Democrat who is chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, said, "That is how volatile this thing is. I don't see the enthusiasm for soliciting the vote on the floor, so it is going to have to be a personal thing for the president."

It will pretty much depend on the attitude of each member," said

INSIDE

■ The Chinese press called revised Japanese histories of past atrocities in China a threat to the Chinese people, and said a retrogression in Chinese-Japanese relations is possible. Commentaries also urged a joint Peking-Tokyo effort to stop a "revival of Japanese militarism." Page 5.

■ Argentina's military leadership ordered the preparation of detailed plans for invading the Falkland Islands more than two months before the incidents in the South Atlantic that Argentina later said had provoked the conflict with Britain, according to Argentine military sources. Page 3.

■ Senior Mexican officials are upset at what they say is an orchestrated effort by the Reagan administration to exploit the country's economic crisis and promote press criticism of Mexico. Page 6.

■ Occidental Petroleum has offered to pay about \$4 billion for Citicorp, which has been looking for a merger partner since Gulf Oil withdrew its bid. Page 7.

Pentagon Plan Specifies Methods of Winning Protracted Nuclear War

By Robert Scheer
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — On the orders of the Reagan administration, the Pentagon has completed a strategic master plan to give the United States the capability of winning a protracted nuclear war with the Soviet Union.

The document was delivered to the National Security Council in the first week of August and is awaiting final presidential approval.

The directive is part of a document that was drawn up last 1981 to supersede Presidential Directive 59, which was approved in the last six months of the Carter administration.

Sources familiar with both highly classified documents report that President Reagan's doctrine has much more of a fighting stance than President Jimmy Carter's in that it specifically states the goal of winning a "protracted" nuclear war.

Up to Six Months

According to one member of the Reagan administration, the plan contemplates nuclear warfare of up to six months.

The idea that nuclear war between the superpowers can be limited or stretched out over several months — let alone won — is controversial in both military and political circles.

Mr. Carter's secretary of defense, Harold Brown, asserted that Presidential Directive 59 was intended to deter any expectations the Soviet Union might have of winning a nuclear war, but did not endorse the idea that nuclear war could be limited or that meaningful victory was possible.

Mr. Carter's directive also did not contain any specific means of implementation, but Mr. Reagan's, the sources said, specifically requires the Pentagon to draw up a plan for turning the policy declaration into military reality.

The Pentagon's strategic master plan was to have been sent to the National Security Council for approval in June, but it was delayed because of the public disclosure of another secret Defense Department document, the annual defense guidance statement.

Portions of that statement, in which the Pentagon projected its needs through 1988, were leaked to The New York Times and caused considerable

The newspaper reported that the annual guidance plan assumed that "protracted nuclear war is possible" and that "American nuclear forces must prevail and be able to force the Soviet Union to seek earliest determination of hostilities on terms favorable to the United States."

Administration insiders report that the new strategic master plan is more detailed in its advocacy of nuclear warfare than the annual Defense Department guideline. More significantly, it would carry the imprimatur of the president and his National Security Council, whereas the annual guidance plan is an internal Pentagon document.

'Growing Support'

The new strategic master plan reportedly aims at providing a "how to" treatment of the subject. For example, the new plan devotes considerable space to destroying enemy political and command centers while preserving U.S. centers.

The Reagan administration has budgeted \$18 billion for the purpose of securing U.S. military command, control and communication, or C-3 as it is known to planners. C-3 refers to the ability of a nation's leaders to maintain communication with the troops in control of the nuclear arsenal.

The implications of the shift in strategic thinking about nuclear war were spelled out by Gen. James W. Stansberry, commander of the Air Force Electronics Systems Division, who said at an Air Force conference, "In previous years the

get off a launch of U.S. strategic weapons in response to a first strike before damage was unacceptable. The idea that there was no way to win a nuclear war exchange sort of invalidated the need for anything survivable. There is a shift now in nuclear weapons planning, and a proper element in nuclear deterrence is that we be able to keep on fighting."

The notion that nuclear wars can be fought on a limited basis and be survived has had growing support in the past decade. Increasingly accurate missile technology and sophisticated means of communications have produced the confidence in some quarters that nuclear war need not be fought as one sporadic episode with little but radioactive rubble to show for the effort.

In the fighters' view, which the National Security Council appears to accept, a nuclear war might be fought over a period of several months with selective strikes at primarily military targets. At the end, they believe, one side could emerge victorious, with enough of its resources and population to begin again.

'It Is Madness'

One leading advocate of this viewpoint, Colin Gray, has recently been appointed by Mr. Reagan to the advisory board for the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency and as an adviser to the State Department.

argued, "Washington should identify war aims that in the last resort would contemplate the destruction of Soviet political authority and the emergence of a postwar world order compatible with Western values."

They specified that 20 million U.S. fatalities would represent a compatible level.

Others may have a less optimistic view of the likely casualties but still believe it is possible to win a nuclear war. Last week, James B. Edwards, secretary of energy, defended the Reagan administration's commitment to testing and building more and better nuclear weapons. "I hope we never have to go to another war," he said. "If we do, I want to come out No. 1, not No. 2."

On the other hand, there is former Secretary of State Cyrus R. Vance, who left the Carter administration before it formulated Presidential Directive 59. Mr. Vance, in an interview, stated:

"I happen to be one of those who believe it is madness to talk about trying to fight a continuing nuclear war as though it were like fighting a conventional war situation, and that one could control the outcome with the kinds of precision that is sometimes possible in a conventional war situation."

"It is a totally different world, a world that is hard for any of us to conceive, because none of us knows what a nuclear war is like. But by extrapolation, we can have some idea of the incredible devastation that would come from it and the almost unimaginable consequences that would flow

مكتبة جامعة القاهرة

PLO's Evacuation Is Only One Step on the Long Road to a Solution in Lebanon

By Thomas L. Friedman

New York Times Service

BEIRUT — One issue being lagged over in the negotiations involving the PLO's withdrawal from Beirut is what to call the day of departure. Philip C. Habib, the U.S. special envoy, had innocently suggested calling it "D-day," but the Israelis rejected this, arguing that it summoned up images of Normandy and had connotations of victory. They said it should be called "E-day," as in evacuation.

But whatever it is eventually called, the day the Palestine Liberation Organization guerrillas pull out of Beirut will mark the close of only the second phase of the Lebanon crisis. There are at least two more phases to come, and Mr. Habib intends to stay until they are resolved, he had better start preparing, like the Israelis, for the long Lebanese winter.

The first phase of the Lebanon crisis was completed at the end of June, when the Israeli army secured control of the 25-mile (40-kilometer) stretch running from Israel's northern border to Sidon. The second phase — determining what happens to the PLO leaders and guerrillas in West Beirut — appears close to resolution.

Phase three, however, will deal with a larger topic —

the fate of the Syrian troops and Palestinian guerrillas throughout northern Lebanon and the eastern Bekaa Valley. And phase four will take up the grand question of the future political, economic and diplomatic relations between Israel and its neighbor to the north — if that neighbor is still in one piece.

NEWS ANALYSIS

It could be protested that this agenda is defined by Israel's objectives in Lebanon and ignores the wishes of the Lebanese, the Syrians and the Palestinians. That is true enough, but Israel is the most powerful force in Lebanon right now and it seems inevitable, for better or for worse, that its actions will be decisive in determining the course of events here. Being forward-looking, the Israelis have already begun preparing for phases three and four.

Last week an Israeli armored battalion moved 20 miles north along the coastal highway from Beirut into the port of Jubail and east to the mountainous village of Laqlouq. The thrust put the Israelis in a stronger military position to enforce their demand that all Palestinian and Syrian troops in the northern Lebanese port of Tripoli and the Bekaa Valley leave Lebanon before the Israeli do. From Jubail the Israelis could easily strike north at Tripoli and

from Laqlouq they can overlook the Syrian positions in the northern Bekaa Valley.

As the Israeli forces entrenched themselves in the north of Lebanon, Defense Minister Ariel Sharon repeated his warning to the Syrians in Lebanon: "Either they withdraw peacefully or face the consequences of Israeli forces coming within 25 miles of Damascus."

Although precise figures are not available, there are believed to be about 30,000 Syrian troops in the Bekaa Valley — considered Syria's soft underbelly — and northern Lebanon. For the past two months they have been reinforced by scores of tanks, long-range artillery, truck-mounted rocket launchers and anti-aircraft missiles. But their strategic position is being eroded as Israeli troops inch closer to them from the high ground to the south, west and now the north.

The Syrians are formally in Lebanon under a 1976 mandate from the Arab League, which dispatched them to quell the civil war. The Lebanese government, concluding that the Syrians tended to contribute as much civil strife as they quelled, has used the Israeli invasion as an excuse not to renew the Syrian mandate, which expired July 27. But President Hafez al-Assad of Syria says his troops will not leave Lebanon until the Israelis do.

As for the Palestinians, there are two large refugee camps north of Tripoli — Nakr el-Bared and Badawi — and another in the Bekaa Valley near Baalbek called the Wavel camp. Palestinian sources estimate that there are 5,000 PLO guerrillas based in the Tripoli region and 2,000 others working out of the Bekaa Valley, behind Syrian lines. These guerrillas are not covered by the current evacuation plan being worked out by Mr. Habib.

Many here believe that the Israelis will use the same tactics against the Syrians and Palestinians in the Bekaa and north Lebanon that they used against the PLO fighters trapped in Beirut: batter them and negotiate with them by turns until they agree to leave. Such could be Lebanon's winter.

Phase Four

If the Syrians were forced out by purely military means there could be unfortunate consequences for Lebanon, whose economy is intertwined with Syria's.

Phase four, whenever it comes, will probably be less violent in the view of observers here, but for Lebanon and the Lebanese perhaps no less wrenching. The Israelis have made several things clear in the past few weeks. First, they do not want any Palestinian refugee camps

south of Sidon. Toward that end they have already leveled the main camps in both Sidon and Tyre, 15 miles to the south. The Israeli minister of economy, Yaacov Meridor, has said Jerusalem wanted those Palestinians legally residing in Lebanon to be integrated into the local population rather than living in isolated camps where guerrilla activity and Palestinian nationalism can breed side by side.

Second, the Israelis have stopped asking for a multinational force to police southern Lebanon, but are calling instead for a "friendly Lebanese force," perhaps led by Maj. Saad Haddad, the Israeli-backed renegade Lebanese Army officer who announced recently that he was expanding his Free Lebanon zone from the border strip all the way to the Auwali River bridge just north of Sidon.

Finally, the Israelis say they want a peace treaty with a united Lebanon. This may be a contradiction in terms. Even such pro-Israeli Lebanese as former Prime Camille Chamoun have declared that while hostilities with Israel should end, Lebanon cannot sign a peace treaty with the Jewish state and expect to remain in the Arab community. This is crucial because virtually the entire Lebanese economy is based on providing services to the Arab world.

A Wave of Terrorism In France Is Touching Jews, Non-Jews Alike

By Steven Ratner

New York Times Service

PARIS — In the part of the Marais quarter where Jews have lived since the Middle Ages, the mood in the narrow streets and appealingly worn buildings is apprehensive.

Knots of people stand outside Jo Goldenberg's shuttered restaurant, where an attack a week ago left six persons dead.

But the fears and worries of terrorism have gone far beyond France's 700,000 Jews. The wave of attacks — the one on the restaurant was only one of eight incidents in Paris in just two weeks — has touched Jews and non-Jews alike, and has left the country nervous and clamoring for action.

Prayer Hall Set Afire

In yet another incident, a fire set early Saturday by an arsonist damaged a hall used for Jewish prayer meetings.

Virtually every French leader, including union officials, has called for action. Talk of the bombings has dominated both the news and private conversation.

Tighter security measures have already been instituted throughout Paris, and President François Mitterrand has scheduled a special session of his advisers Tuesday, to be followed by an unusual television interview.

"The French people want the president of the republic to act and not just talk," said Bernard Pons, an opposition politician. "The president of the republic decided

to address Frenchwomen and Frenchmen because he, like everyone, sensed the extent to which public opinion was distressed and traumatized."

Debate on Anti-Semitism

The attacks against Jews have also rekindled a debate about French anti-Semitism. The discussions include references to the false treason conviction of Alfred Dreyfus, a French Jewish officer, in 1894. A fresher image is that of Jews being rounded up by the police for shipment to German death camps during World War II.

"The French are anti-Semitic by nature," said André Journo, the 38-year-old proprietor of a combined liquor store, nut store and delicatessen in the Marais. "I wouldn't like to be in Mitterrand's place now."

The more fiery Jewish spokesmen have called for self-protection, a view that has a number of emotional supporters. But most Jews have taken pains to try to defuse the bitterness, arguing that incidents such as the one at Goldenberg's reflect the local effects of international terrorism.

"The magnificent reaction of the people of France — all political opinions merged — demonstrates that the situation is quite different from that of 1937-38 when a Paris municipal councillor was able to be elected on a platform saying 'I am an anti-Semite,'" said René Sirat, France's chief rabbi, in a newspaper interview. "Those times are finished."

And while many Jews are prepared to believe that a climate for attacks on Jews exists, few cite French anti-Semitism as the direct cause. Indeed, the group believed responsible, Abu Nidal, has also been held responsible for attacks on leaders of the Palestine Liberation Organization, its bitter foe. Abu Nidal is named for a dissident former PLO member who has been sentenced to death by that organization.

"I blame the security of the borders of France," said Alain Sarfati, a Jew who came to France 20 years ago from Algeria. "This is just a big demonstration to say, 'We are good killers and killed people in the right place.'"

Role as Haven Debated

From its perch on the Rue des Rosiers, the Goldenberg restaurant represented a center of Jewish life. Although effective, the shooting and killing were indiscriminate, according to witnesses. Only two or three of the six persons killed were Jews.

"This is a unique neighborhood where racial harmony prevails, even though Jews and Arabs live here," said Ronan Magill, a British pianist. "Goldenberg is a place where everybody goes."

France also has begun to debate its long-standing role as a home for refugees, a role that has made it the field on which political grievances — not just involving the Middle East, are often played out. Armenians, Corsicans, Basques and other groups have all made violent statements.

The recognition that the perils had spread to people of varying religion and background began to take hold after March 8, when five passengers were killed in a bombing on a Paris-Toulouse express train. On April 22, a bomb exploded outside an Iraqi newspaper office off the Champs-Élysées, killing one person and injuring 63.

On July 20, a bomb exploded in a Left Bank café, injuring 16 persons. That attack was claimed by an Armenian group.

"The average Frenchman is genuinely upset," said a foreign diplomat. "Law and order has become quite a popular issue."

For French Jews, such sensitivities have been compounded by the strong opposition in the country to the invasion of Lebanon by Israel. Lebanon was controlled by France for three decades after World War I, and strong linguistic and cultural ties exist with the Lebanese Christians.



The United Press International bureau chief in Beirut, Vincent J. Schodolski, and his wife, Elaine, sorted through debris after the news agency's office in the building of L'Orient-Le Jour newspaper was hit by a phosphorous shell Aug. 4 during the Israeli bombardment of West Beirut.

Israeli Raids Exacted a Deadly Toll In Leveling PLO Refugee 'Camps'

By John Kijner

New York Times Service

BEIRUT — There is not much left standing in the Palestinian refugee camps, where old men, women and children search for what they can salvage from what had once been their homes.

Borge Barajni and the neighboring camps of Chatila and Sabra, all on the southern outskirts of the city, have borne the brunt of the shelling and bombing during Israel's 11 hours of air strikes.

Most of the civilians had fled Borge Barajni during the siege. During the weekend they took advantage of the cease-fire announced by Israel after an angry telephone call from President Reagan, to return to see what was left.

Few Families Remain

A few families had remained, however, taking shelter in bunkers. About 45 people were killed, a Palestinian source said, when a phosphorous bomb hit one of the shelters in the camp on Thursday.

Camp is perhaps a misnomer, conjuring up a picture of tents, field kitchens and flapping laundry lines.

The refugee camps looked that way in 1948, when the Palestinians fled from what is now Israel. But since the Lebanese government established their near cities in the mid-1950s, partly as a source of cheap labor, they have grown into seemingly permanent settlements, densely packed sprawling towns of narrow lanes, tin-roofed, stuccoed houses, mosques and ranks of shops, sometimes topped by balconied apartment buildings.

Correspondents touring the center of Borge Barajni found its narrow, twisting lanes to be just jumbled slabs of concrete and plaster, chunks of what had once been walls, all evidence of the enormous quantities of bombs and shells poured into the camp. Sheets of corrugated roofing tin were crumpled and twisted.

Women were gathering up clothing, kitchen utensils, bedding and whatever else they could find and carrying these items away in bundles on their heads. And a 10-year-old boy, Betna Mohabath, rummaged in a shattered room of his house, proudly emerging to hold

up a framed picture of Abu Iyad, one of the top guerrilla leaders.

Since the guerrillas had already signed an agreement to evacuate West Beirut to end the siege, the bombing and shelling appeared to be intended to level the camps.

By their very separate existence, refugee camps such as Borge Barajni acted as hotbeds of Palestinian nationalism for the guerrilla movement, nurturing the idea of a lost state to be regained.

Israelis Bulldoze Camps

The Palestine Liberation Organization, which built a vast semigovernmental organization here, encouraged the continued existence of the camps, as opposed to assimilation.

In the south, the Israelis have bulldozed refugee camps to make them uninhabitable.

Beirut newspapers said Friday that the killing and destruction in Thursday's raids had been greater than on any previous day of the Israeli invasion, which began June 6. At least 800 houses were reportedly destroyed, including about 600 in the refugee camps.

Police said 156 civilians had

been found dead in the bombing. But no one knows the exact number because many victims have been buried under buildings. Also, nearly all hospitals have been closed because of shelling and lack of medicine, electricity and staff. What is apparent, however, is that the overwhelming majority of those killed were civilians.

Doctors at the existing hospitals and makeshift field shelters say nearly all their patients are civilians, many of them victims of cluster bombs, which throw tiny shards of metal. Guerrilla leaders say they have lost relatively few men because they have been in shelters. Their casualties have usually come at such clear and relatively exposed targets as heavy-gun positions.

Indeed, virtually every street in West Beirut swarms with gunmen when the shelling stops.

Palestinian civilians, however, are for the most part unable to escape from West Beirut because the checkpoints on the single crossing area to East Beirut are manned by militiamen of the Lebanese rightist Christian force, the Phalange, who turn back Palestinian civilians.

Israelis Bend on PLO Exit

(Continued from Page 1)

Tunisia, Egypt, Algeria, North Yemen, Southern Yemen and Sudan.

Lebanese sources doubt, however, that many guerrilla fighters would accept asylum in Egypt, Jordan, Sudan and Iraq, for political, cultural or geographical reasons.

The list of fighters was augmented Saturday by 5,000 more names when Gen. Sami Khayib of Lebanon returned from Damascus with a commitment from President Hafez al-Assad of Syria that Syria's 1,500-man 85th Brigade, which is still in Beirut, would withdraw along with the 3,500-man force of the Syrian-controlled Palestine Liberation Army.

Both the Israeli official and a PLO official in Beirut said Sunday that questions about the arrival and responsibilities of the proposed multinational force were no longer a major problem in the talks.

Israel had been insisting that the

force not start arriving until the bulk of the PLO fighters had left, to prevent the guerrillas from regaining on the evacuation deal and using the force as a shield.

The PLO, which originally wanted the force to arrive before its departure, said it would back down no further than accepting that its vanguard should come at the same time as the first guerrillas leave.

In this they are supported by Lebanese Muslim and leftist leaders, who fear that otherwise Muslims remaining behind in West Beirut would face possible attack by Israel or its Lebanese Christian allies.

With the Beirut cease-fire holding, some streets were cleaned of the heaps of accumulated rubbish and a ruptured water main was plugged, returning fresh water to some areas. Food shipments arrived in the besieged Muslim sector, but electricity, cut by the Israelis three weeks ago, remained out.

Israeli Cabinet's Curb on Sharon Follows One Too Many Bombings

By James Feron

New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Last Thursday's 11-hour bombing of West Beirut, the fourth straight day of aerial attacks, finally proved too much even for the Israeli Cabinet. The members reined in Defense Minister Ariel Sharon in a rebuke that could have repercussions well beyond the situation in the Lebanese capital.

Mr. Sharon, the hero of the Yom Kippur war of 1973, had become a feared and unpopular figure, and some ministers felt a sense of relief after their near-unanimous decision requiring him to get Cabinet approval for all substantive military actions. The action raised questions about his future as chief negotiator in Beirut and about long-term Israeli strategy, but he brushed aside calls for his ouster. "I have no intention of resigning," he said Saturday.

His view that continuing military pressure was what persuaded the besieged Palestinians to agree to leave Beirut had become increasingly counterproductive, his critics said. But he offered no apologies. Commenting earlier last week on Israeli prospects for getting the Syrians, and Palestinian fighters sheltered behind their lines, out of eastern Lebanon, he said: "The Syrians are not in a good position. It's not like the past when their cannons could reach Haifa. The situation today is that all of Damascus is within artillery range of Israel. Syria will have to choose which way it prefers, a situation where we are 25 kilometers

[15 miles] from Damascus, or where all forces (Israeli and Syrian) leave Lebanon."

There were hints that Mr. Sharon had been preparing for military moves once the guerrillas left West Beirut. The Israelis denied that they were redeploying, but witnesses said the road north was one long Israeli military convoy last week.

Until last week's blowup, the Cabinet had seen strategic value in Mr. Sharon's tactic of making credible the threat to attack the Syrian capital. But the sustained bombing of West Beirut and the resulting threats from an outraged President Reagan to withdraw the U.S. mediator, Philip C. Habib, may have persuaded Israeli leaders to slow down.

The government has declined to disclose its timetable, if it has one, for eventual withdrawal from Lebanon. Officials say the goal is an "arrangement" with Syria that would bar the guerrillas from returning to Lebanon and permit a stable Lebanese government that could accept open borders with Israel. Jerusalem already has directed telephone service to southern Lebanon, and the first 14 tourists from Beirut, Sidon, Tyre and Nabatieh have arrived in Israel for a four-day visit.

Palestinian Psychology

If the bombing was responsible for Palestinian willingness to leave Lebanon, would the opposite also be true? Would the Palestinian fighters take heart from what was perceived to be a more restricted Israeli military posture and seek better terms for their evacuation?

The Israelis said no. "We will continue to respond to cease-fire violations and we will hit at PLO targets, immediate or potential," a ranking official said. "But in the

meantime, we want to give Philip Habib all the opportunity we can to leave Lebanon."

For many Israelis, meanwhile, the war has become an exhausting preoccupation. A taxi driver shrugged off conversation about the Beirut bombing. "Why should I go 45 days to Lebanon?" was his concern. "I should be here working. It's too much, this war." Others wondered about its cost in other terms.

There was the human cost — 322 Israelis killed and 1,900 wounded and perhaps 3,000 Palestinians and Lebanese dead, by some estimates — in what some Israelis see as a defensive action that became an offensive campaign. "We achieved our initial goals," a university professor said. "We made the northern area safe, we broke the back of the terrorists and we are opening the way to restoration of a strong central government in Lebanon. Now we should be finished with it."

Long Occupation Feared

Israel's determination to leave Lebanon only after other foreign forces and the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Syrians — have gone has prompted some weary Israelis to foresee a long occupation. "We did not expect to occupy the Sinai for 15 years," Mr. Sharon said on television. A woman watching groaned and asked, "Does that mean 15 years in Lebanon?"

There were also fears that hostility could become a domestic concern. Some Israelis were worried about psychological scars, or a brutalization created by the war. The 1967 and 1973 wars were followed by a sense of relief, but this time the mood is heavy.

"It's an unpleasant war," said one woman. "Our children were taught to fight in the sands of the Sinai, not in the streets of Beirut."

WORLD BRIEFS

Iraq Threatens to Sink Foreign Ships

BEIRUT — Saddam Hussein, president of Iraq, repeated Sunday a warning that foreign ships using Iranian ports face attack by Iraqi planes, and singled out oil installations on Kharg Island as a target, the official Iraqi News Agency said.

The island, about 100 miles (160 kilometers) south of the head of the Gulf, is Iran's main oil export terminal. The Iraqi Air Force has attacked it several times during the 23-month Gulf war. It lies within a military exclusion zone announced by Iraq last week after two ships, one Greek and one South Korean, were sunk by Iraqi planes near the Iranian port of Bandar Khomeini.

Mr. Hussein said, "Foreign shipping companies have only themselves to blame if their ships approach this place."

Jetliner Blast Traced to Criminal Act

HONOLULU — The explosion last week that killed a Japanese teenager and injured 16 persons aboard a Pan American World Airways flight was the result of a criminal act and involved a substance similar to dynamite or nitroglycerin, the FBI has determined.

"We're confident it was not something innocent, some sort of accident," William C. Ervin, special agent in charge of the FBI's Honolulu office, said at a news conference Saturday. "Somebody placed it there. How it was detonated, we don't know yet."

An FBI laboratory expert from Washington also determined that the device, the size of which was not disclosed, was placed below the cushion on the right side of the seat. The occupant of the seat, Toru Ozawa, 16, was killed when the device exploded Wednesday on a Tokyo-to-Honolulu flight.

Ghotbzadeh Trial Opens in Tehran

NICOSIA — Sadegh Ghotbzadeh, the former Iranian foreign minister, has pleaded not guilty to charges of plotting to assassinate Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, Iran's official news agency reported.

But Mr. Ghotbzadeh, 47, "confessed" to the military-revolutionary tribunal at the opening of his trial Saturday that he had intended to overthrow the government and change the whole regime, the agency said in a dispatch from Tehran.

Mohammed Reza Shahri, a clergyman who is presiding at the trial in Tehran, reportedly said that Mr. Ghotbzadeh, who was arrested last April, had led a group of military and civilian conspirators intending to overthrow the Islamic regime of Ayatollah Khomeini and set up what they called a "true Islamic regime." The trial is to resume Monday.

Labor Leader Arrested in Philippines

MANILA — The leader of a 500,000-member Philippine labor group was charged with inciting rebellion Sunday in what was seen as a bid by President Ferdinand E. Marcos to quell unrest before his visit to the United States next month.

Charges were brought against Feliberto Olalia, 68, chairman of a workers' group known as the May 1 Movement. He will be tried before a special commission looking into subversion cases.

Mr. Marcos last week claimed to have information that terrorists plan a wave of bombings and assassinations in mid-September while he visits the United States.

Italy's Socialists May Rejoin Coalition

ROME — Premier Giovanni Spadolini informed President Sandro Pertini on Sunday that the Socialists, who withdrew from Mr. Spadolini's last government and caused its collapse 10 days ago, might be ready to join a new Italian coalition.

The development makes it less likely that early elections, which Mr. Pertini said would be traumatic, will have to be called.

All five parties that took part in the last government have given cautious approval to a plan to streamline Italy's political processes without recourse to lengthy and controversial constitutional changes. The Socialists said the plan fulfilled their conditions for cooperation.

Tremor Hits Naples Region

United Press International

POTENZA, Italy — An earth tremor Sunday shook the area in southern Italy where an earthquake in the Naples region in 1980 killed about 3,000 people, police said. Hundreds of people fled to the streets. There were no injuries or damage, police said.

From July 5th through August 27th, Monday through Friday, the International Herald Tribune will present the news in English at 10 a.m. on radio station RMC.

Radio Monte Carlo

From the International Herald Tribune

هكنا من الأحرار

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

The U.S. Press Corps vs. Speakes: A Little Humor Helps

By David Hoffman

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — It was another languid August afternoon, and the temperature was rising in the air-conditioned White House press room.

Before Larry M. Speakes, the deputy White House press secretary, finished his maddeningly brief last Tuesday, a presidential statement on controversial tax legislation had been called "dribble" by one reporter and asked about President Reagan's stand on bestiality and necrophilia, and the exasperated Mr. Speakes had declared:

"This is a foolish briefing. I tell you what: I challenge any news organization here to reprint this briefing in full in their newspaper."

So it goes in the dog days of summer at the daily White House briefing, alternately one of the most serious and one of the most bizarre rituals of Washington.

The briefing Tuesday began with Mr. Speakes' reading presidential quotations from a congressional meeting during which Mr. Reagan had pushed for the tax increase bill, saying it would lower interest rates.

A reporter interrupted: "If you really want to take this dribble down, you've got to go slower."

Mr. Speakes continued to describe the benefits of the bill,



Larry M. Speakes

saying, "Real estate, auto, construction and related industries will be very happy," but he was interrupted by Sarah McClelland, the persistent correspondent known for throwing barbed questions at presidents.

Mr. Speakes: "Chuck it down, Sarah. I've got a little bit more."

Another reporter: "She keeps bubbling up back there."

Miss McClelland eventually asked about the list of promises Mr. Reagan had made about economic recovery: "Can the president document this? Can

you provide us with any proof this would happen?"

Mr. Speakes: "Sarah, I am not a prophet, nor is he."

When she persisted, Mr. Speakes offered to explain supply-side economics, but that did not satisfy her. "Would you please give us the documentary proof that he has?" she demanded.

"Look, Sarah. Look, look, look. I'm not the president. You can't sit here and badger me like you did him, now," Mr. Speakes said.

Another reporter: "Larry, she has the right."

Mr. Speakes: "She has a right to the question, and I have a right to refuse to answer the question. I didn't."

Then Sam Donaldson, an ABC television correspondent, asked about the tax increase.

"Deficit reduction, Sam," Mr. Speakes intoned.

When Mr. Donaldson protested, Mr. Speakes retorted: "This is not a debate society, Sam. If you want the facts, I'll be glad to give them to you. If you want to debate, I'll bring on a debater."

"This is a foolish briefing," Mr. Speakes sighed. "Had enough? I have."

It wasn't over yet.

Lester Kinsolving of Globe Syndicate, pointing to a published report that the government hires people regardless of their sexual preference, wanted

to know, "Does President Reagan believe that the United States should be represented by all the many kinds of announced sexual preference or not?"

Mr. Speakes: "I haven't heard him advocate a quota system of sexual preferences for government employees."

Mr. Kinsolving: "I understand that. Does he believe that you should hire all kinds of sexual preferences? I mean, there is a wide variety."

Another reporter: "How many kinds are there, Lester?"

Mr. Kinsolving: "Well, there is necrophilia, bestiality, sodomy. ... I just want to know, where does the president stand on this?"

Mr. Speakes: "Is there a serious question anywhere here?"

In fact, Mr. Speakes has come to expect such tangents, if not patiently, he enjoys them. He thinks the White House briefings should be more orderly, like the State Department's briefings, but he is resigned to the fact they never will be.

The midday White House briefings are "so much of a ritual stage play," he said.

"Everyone wants to be a comedian," he lamented, and he often responds in kind. "Humor," he said, "is your greatest weapon."

One result of the sessions like the one last Tuesday is that Mr.

Speakes now conducts an early-morning briefing in his office that is usually less combative and, in the view of some reporters who attend, more useful.

And sometimes, when the irritations are too much for him, he delivers a lecture, as he did July 22.

"On August the first this year it marks my 14th anniversary in Washington, D.C.," he said.

"When I came here I called up the phone company and I had a name put in the phone book. And since that time it has remained in the phone book. ... I have always felt strongly about that. If I'm in the business of being a spokesman and receive a high government salary, then I should be available to the press."

"However, prior to this week — and I don't mean to call any names and at least one of them's here, if not two — I have been awakened, twice, at 5 a.m. ... This morning I was awakened at 5 a.m. on the subject of the French imposing the — saying they were going to violate the sanctions [on the Soviet natural gas pipeline]. In neither case did I have an answer."

"I give out my number thinking that you should probably reserve it for ..."

Reporter: "World War III?"

Mr. Speakes: "Russians crossing the border in at least division strength."

Sources Say Argentines Prepared Early Plan for Falklands Invasion

By Jackson Diehl

Washington Post Service

BUENOS AIRES — Argentine military leadership ordered the preparation of detailed plans for invading the Falkland Islands more than two months before the incidents in the South Atlantic that Argentina later said had provoked the conflict with Britain, according to Argentine military sources.

The sources said the Argentine military government adopted a general plan to take over the Falklands by diplomatic or military means last September. Then the detailed invasion plans were prepared in January, according to the sources.

Using these detailed plans, the ruling junta decided on March 26 to go ahead with the attack, the sources said. This was a week before the actual landing and during a time when intensive negotiations were continuing between Argentine, British and U.S. diplomats.

The night of the junta's decision, a detachment of Argentine marines secretly landed on the disputed island of South Georgia, where trouble had begun several days earlier over the raising of an Argentine flag, the sources said.

Reporter: "World War III?"

Mr. Speakes: "Russians crossing the border in at least division strength."

Image of Haste Denied

This new account, by high-ranking navy and army sources, indicates that the April 2 invasion was not entirely the hasty, impetuous action that has been portrayed here following Argentina's defeat by a British task force.

The military sources insist that the Argentine plans were activated only after the public dispute with Britain began over 39 Argentine workers on South Georgia.

Had the military command waited another six weeks to act, these sources said, Argentina would have been far better prepared to fight because of new imports of arms then expected from France and other countries. As it was, Argentina had only five Super Etendard fighter planes and five Exocet missiles during the conflict, and the navy faced severe problems because many of its A-4 Skyhawk fighter-bombers were out of service.

Details about Argentina's role in the crisis are emerging as military officials conduct wide-ranging investigations of the Falklands conflict, which until now has been largely clouded here by government silence and extensive propaganda.

The official studies are considered a key to the resolution of continuing shake-ups within the armed forces that pose a threat to Argentina's army-ruled government, political leaders and analysts say.

Among the details revealed by several high-ranking officials in interviews are these:

• While Alexander M. Haig Jr.,

then the U.S. secretary of state, was officially acting as a mediator between Argentina and Britain in April, U.S. officials secretly warned President Leopoldo Galtieri that the United States would support Britain if the dispute were not resolved diplomatically.

Gen. Galtieri was also warned that the British would not hesitate to attack Argentine forces to regain the islands and was given an American assessment that the British would win.

• Following two such warnings, delivered at a series of late-night meetings at army headquarters, Gen. Galtieri appeared to associates to be convinced that Argentina should unilaterally withdraw its troops from the Falklands. But he later was swayed back to a hard-line stance by the navy commander, Adm. Jorge Isaac Anaya, and other military leaders.

• U.S. officials here have refused to comment on specific efforts by the Reagan administration to mediate the crisis. But Argentine military officials said the U.S. effort ultimately was doomed by the long tradition of Argentine nationalism over the claim to the Falklands, known here as the Malvinas, and by the long-held intention of the military to reoccupy them through whatever means was necessary.

• As early as mid-April, less than two weeks after the invasion, leading staff officers of the army openly opposed Argentina's policy of risking a military fight with Britain. At that time, the junta in-

sisted publicly that it had the full support of the country.

• The Argentine Navy had only 16 operating A-4 Skyhawks at the beginning of the conflict, despite the dozens it was publicly credited with. The Argentine Air Force had other squadrons of the American-made planes, but of the navy's 16, only four were still in service when Argentina surrendered.

The accounts provided by military officials indicate that it was the Argentine Navy and its commander, Adm. Anaya, that pushed the Falklands invasion as a long-treasured project and that swung the balance in Argentina's decision to stick to its insistence on sovereignty over the islands. But the navy was virtually a nonexistent factor in the actual fighting, the burden of which fell almost totally on the air force and army.

Gen. Galtieri, who often struck a public pose as a gritty, unbending general, emerges in these new accounts as a malleable, somewhat indecisive figure, who at times appeared to share the views of the last adviser he had talked to in his characteristic all-night meetings.

Military officials said, however, that Gen. Galtieri became firmly committed to an eventual battle after the U.S. announcement of support for Britain and the first skirmishes around the Falklands in early May.

These actions, which included Argentina's sinking of the British destroyer Sheffield, led the junta members to believe that Argentina could hold its own with the British task force and force a negotiated solution in the junta's favor.

Anaya a Survivor

Ironically, Gen. Galtieri was the first of the junta members to be forced out after Argentina's surrender June 14, while Adm. Anaya remains in his post and appears to be headed for a graceful retirement later this year.

Adm. Anaya was one of the architects of a 1975 invasion proposal that sat on the shelf until September, 1981, when the government adopted a plan to build up diplomatic pressure gradually on Britain for concessions in the South Atlantic. The first round of negotiations between Argentine and British officials took place in New York in late February of this year.

Some military officials say they were initially pleased with the results of the talks. Nonetheless, they say staff officers of the various services had been ordered in January to prepare the detailed plans for an Argentine invasion.

One high naval official, who like other officers insisted on remaining anonymous, said the planning consisted of deciding such issues as how many troops would be involved in an attack, where landings could be made and where Argentine forces would be assembled and embark.

Turkey Awaiting Soviet Answer on Killing of Guards

The Associated Press

ANKARA — The Turkish government is awaiting an official Soviet response to a border incident in which two Turkish guards were killed, government sources said Sunday.

Turkish government sources said the Kremlin had not responded to Turkish efforts to clarify last Tuesday's incident in Cildir, a border outpost in Kars province. According to Turkish accounts, the guards were shot when they accidentally entered Soviet territory across a buffer zone.

The Turkish sources said the Soviet sentries at the border could have warned the guards that they were violating Soviet territory.

Turkish military authorities have dispatched investigators and two helicopters to scan the mountainous region to get more details, the sources said.

Tass said Friday that the Turkish guards had fired on Soviet troops.

While Alexander M. Haig Jr.,

Massachusetts Election a National Barometer

Tax Scandal May Swing Democratic Gubernatorial Primary

By Fox Butterfield

New York Times Service

BOSTON — When Lt. Gov. Thomas F. O'Neill 3d was getting a haircut the other day, his barber brought up a subject that has dominated the headlines here all summer: the bitterly contested battle for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination between Gov. Edward J. King and the man he defeated in 1978, former Gov. Michael S. Dukakis.

"The entire Italian community is going to vote for King — King is going to win big," Mr. O'Neill, the son of the speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives, recalled the barber telling him about the Sept. 14 primary.

The barber's comment surprised Mr. O'Neill, who was himself a candidate for the governorship until last May, because for the last few weeks most political analysts here have felt that Mr. King has been badly stung by a spreading corruption scandal in the Massachusetts Revenue Department.

John F. Coady, an old friend who was appointed by Mr. King as a deputy revenue commissioner, hanged himself in his home days after the governor was informed

July 21 of Mr. Coady's implication in the scandal. Earlier, Stanley J. Barzak, a convicted tax swindler who worked for Mr. King in his 1978 campaign and had an appointment to see him last fall — although the governor has said he could not remember if he met Mr. Barzak then — had been arrested on charges of accepting bribes from delinquent taxpayers.

Also, Joyce Hampers, the revenue commissioner, initially refused to turn over files subpoenaed by the grand jury and later insinuated that the attorney general's office had been responsible for a break-in at her office.

The scandal has revived memories of Mr. King's earlier troubles with incompetent and corrupt subordinates just as he appeared to be gaining ground on Mr. Dukakis through a \$1-million television advertising blitz and well-publicized efforts to cut taxes and crack down on drunken drivers.

The primary election has national significance as a test of the endurance of the swing to the political right, as evidenced by the 1980 elections. Mr. King's victory over Mr. Dukakis in the 1978 Democratic primary presaged Ronald Reagan's triumph over Jimmy

Carer two years later, and Mr. King is widely viewed here as President Reagan's favorite Democratic governor.

Mr. O'Neill and a number of other politicians believe the current battle between Mr. Dukakis and Mr. King is too close to call, despite Mr. Dukakis' lead in the polls. He enjoyed a big lead in 1978, too, before being defeated by Mr. King.

Gerald FitzGerald, Mr. Dukakis' press secretary, said polls taken for the Dukakis campaign showed him still ahead by 20 percentage points. "But I expect it to close up tighter," Mr. FitzGerald added.

In May, Mr. Dukakis handily won the party's nonbinding endorsement at the state Democratic convention, and as late as June a poll by The Boston Globe found him besting Mr. King by 68 percent to 20 percent.

But Mr. O'Neill said his own "street polling" told him that the imbroglio in the Revenue Department had not hurt the governor's recent comeback.

"People have a steadfast belief that corruption exists in Massachusetts and take it for granted," Mr. O'Neill said in an interview.

Perhaps more important, he added, is that politics in Massachusetts still tends to be "tribal warfare." "It may not be exactly ethnic," he added, "but class is very significant."

In this struggle Mr. Dukakis appeals to liberals, suburban residents and the state's relatively large number of intellectuals. Mr. King, a conservative and a former professional football player who opposes abortion and favors the death penalty, tends to draw support from blue-collar workers in the old industrial cities and the Roman Catholic Irish and Italian communities.

The governor is also favored by the leaders of the state's new high-technology industries, who like his calls for ridding Massachusetts of its high-tax image.

His effort to repeal a 7-percent surtax on the state income tax, imposed in the Dukakis administration, was defeated in the Legislature earlier this month. But the overall state tax burden has been reduced by about 25 percent since Mr. King took office, largely because of a sharp rise in personal income.

In a statement released by her organization, Miss Hernandez said, "The Senate ignored the concerns of the Hispanic community in this bill. The legalization program requires that newly legalized aliens continue to pay federal taxes without receiving benefits for three years or six years. This is known as taxation without representation."

During their three years as temporary residents and during their first three years as permanent residents, aliens would be ineligible to receive welfare, food stamps, Medicaid, and other forms of federal assistance.

The Senate also authorized an unspecified amount of federal aid for state and local governments that incur additional expenses as a result of the influx of illegal aliens.

U.S. Senate Closes Debate on Bill To Give Amnesty to Illegal Aliens

By Robert Pear

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Senate has completed debate on a bill granting amnesty to millions of illegal aliens and establishing criminal penalties for employers who make a practice of hiring them.

A final vote on the bill is scheduled for Tuesday. Both supporters and opponents of the measure say it is likely to win approval from the Senate. Similar legislation is pending before the House Judiciary Committee, where its prospects are uncertain.

The Reagan administration generally supports the bill, having proposed similar legislation last year.

The Senate debated several amendments on Friday, but there was no substantial change in the bill, sponsored by Sen. Alan K. Simpson, Republican of Wyoming.

Hispanic groups bitterly criticized the proposed amnesty program, saying it was so restrictive that few illegal aliens would come forward to take advantage of it.

The program would grant permanent-resident status to illegal aliens who entered the United States before Jan. 1, 1977, and have resided in the country continuously since then. It would grant temporary-resident status to those who entered the country from Jan. 1, 1977, to Jan. 1, 1980.

Temporary residents, after three years in that status, could become permanent residents. After five years as permanent residents, aliens could apply for citizenship.

Antonia Hernandez of the Mexican-American Legal Defense and Educational Fund said in an interview that the amnesty program "legalized exploitation" and pre-

dicted that "no one will come forward" to participate in it.

In a statement released by her organization, Miss Hernandez said, "The Senate ignored the concerns of the Hispanic community in this bill. The legalization program requires that newly legalized aliens continue to pay federal taxes without receiving benefits for three years or six years. This is known as taxation without representation."

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Jamaica's Economic Comeback Remains Slow

By Iain Guest

International Herald Tribune

KINGSTON, Jamaica — The small factory producing local arts and crafts lies just off Old Spanish Town Road in the heart of West Kingston, where walls are splattered with graffiti such as "the poor can't take no more." Houses are crumbling. Small knots of youths gather at street corners — victims of an unemployment level of almost 30 percent. This is not the sort of place that Jamaica's tourists visit.

Nor, in all likelihood, did it feature in the grand designs that originally motivated President Reagan's Caribbean basin initiative.

Yet many feel that Kingston's slums are nearer to the heart of the Caribbean's real problem than any threat from Communism posed by Cuba or the guerrillas in El Salvador, both of which appear to have been uprooted in Mr. Reagan's mind when he launched the Caribbean initiative.

Like much of West Kingston, the Old Spanish Town Road has not found economic recovery after the general election in 1980, a landslide victory for the Labor Party, led by Edward Seaga.

Today the slums remain one of Mr. Seaga's most pressing concerns. Just as the small groups of youths, unemployed and restless, are a symbol of Jamaica's social malaise, the unpretentious plant fabricating things Jamaican is, in its own way, a litmus test of Mr. Seaga's economic strategy.

Employment at the plant

reached 900 during the 1960s. It slumped to 60 during the years of Michael Manley, Mr. Seaga's predecessor.

Under Mr. Manley, inflation reached 28 percent, unemployment 29 percent and the island nation suffered seven consecutive years of economic decline. By the time Mr. Manley left office, the reserves were exhausted and thousands of disgruntled Jamaicans had left the country.

During the past 20 months the small plant has started a comeback. The work force has grown to 180 and 10 outlets have been opened throughout the island.

At the same time, however, the plant's managers have run up against some nagging problems. Requests for foreign exchange to import spare parts can take up to four months to clear the central bank.

Water, electricity and telephones suffer constant service interruptions. After an electrical shutdown, the kilns contain thousands of dollars in unfired, soggy, unrecoverable clay.

Then there is the design problem. Mr. Seaga appointed a group of businessmen, headed by David Rockefeller, to advise on how Jamaica could compete in the U.S. market. They sent a crafts expert, and he concluded that the whole island produces only eight items that could sell in the United States and not one of those items is being turned out by Things Jamaican.

Added to this is what the consultants saw as a lackadaisical attitude toward work. For seven

into them by a Socialist government that they were owed a living," said Paul Wickham, a U.S. consultant.

Multipled many times over, this is the current state of Jamaican industry, and it has come as a sudden dash of cold water after a dazzling 20 months in office by Mr. Seaga, who immediately reversed the Socialist policies of his predecessor.

Within a year inflation had been reduced from 28 percent to 4.7 percent, and in 1981 Jamaica registered a positive growth rate of 2 percent.

Mr. Seaga paid off Jamaica's outstanding debts a year ahead of time and dramatically cut the public debt. For this he was rewarded with \$700 million from the International Monetary Fund, which he refused to bail out Mr. Manley and is still blamed by some for his election defeat.

Coupled with a fierce mistrust of Cuban meddling in the Caribbean, this earned Mr. Seaga high marks in Washington.

Jamaica will receive \$112 million in U.S. aid this year, and would get another \$30 million under the Caribbean basin initiative, which faces an uncertain legislative future in the U.S. Congress. It was struck from the House appropriations bill on a technicality, but resurrected in the Senate under pressure from Mr. Reagan. Its fate probably rests with a House-Senate conference committee.

Mr. Seaga has compared the Caribbean initiative to the Marshall Plan, and at first sight, Jama-

market. It has a developed infrastructure; its beaches are well known to tourists; its sun, sugar, coffee and bananas are of proven quality.

Despite this, almost every sector of the economy is struggling. For example:

• Industry. The full extent of Mr. Seaga's gamble on open markets is just becoming apparent. Not only will Jamaican companies find it hard to penetrate the U.S. market, but they are reeling from a sudden influx of foreign imports, which have already cost, by one estimate, 4,000 jobs.

So far, direct foreign investment has been disappointingly slow. In 18 months, 65 projects have been established, resulting in the creation of 3,000 jobs. This will make little impact on unemployment.

• Agriculture. Jamaica cannot produce enough bananas or sugar to fill generous European quotas, let alone sell in the United States. Bananas are so badly prepared and shipped that they are being rejected by British buyers.

• Bauxite. This is still the main foreign exchange earner, but demand has fallen with the recession and the increased amount of aluminum being recycled in the United States. Already two of the three major mining companies have cut back their operations.

• Tourism. This is one sector that is picking up, but Jamaica seems to attract backpackers on low budgets rather than the wealthy, who were lured away to the Bahamas and Bermuda and still, however, some of the country's

Give the folks back home a picture of Europe and save enough on the call to paint the town.

When you're having the most colorful trip of your life, let your family and friends have a "look" right along with you. Give them a call. But first, check out all the money-saving tips below, so you have a clear picture of how to call for less.



Bell System

Save on surcharges. Many hotels outside the U.S. charge exorbitant surcharge fees on international calls. And sometimes the fees are greater than the cost of the call itself. But if your hotel has TELEPLAN, the way to keep hotel surcharges reasonable, go ahead and call. No Teleplan? Read on!

There are other ways to save money.

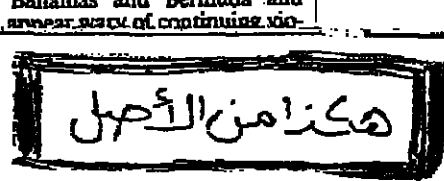
Save with a shortie. In most countries there's no three-minute minimum on self-dialed calls. So if your hotel offers International Dialing from your room, place a short call home and have them call you back.

with dollars, not local currency, when you get your next home or office phone bill.

Save these other ways. Telephone Company Calling Card and collect calls may be placed in many countries. And where they are, the hotel surcharges on such calls are usually low. Or you can avoid surcharges altogether by calling from the post office or from other telephone centers.

Save nights & weekends. Always check to see whether the country you're in has lower rates at night and on weekends. Usually the savings are considerable. Now

you know the sure way to save.



Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

On Protectionism

Advice on Steel

From THE WASHINGTON POST

A word of advice on the steel cases: Do not get entangled in the numbers. Some of them are more or less spurious, and some are already obsolete because of currency factors.

The issue here is not whether a certain mill in Belgium might be producing steel plate at a price that is 5.17 percent below "fair value," as defined in a notoriously quirky American statute. Nor is the issue whether the Europeans are entitled to the 5.754 percent of the U.S. market that the secretary of commerce, Malcolm Baldrige, offered in a quota agreement that the U.S. industry rejects.

The first real issue is unemployment in the steel towns, and how it is to be divided among a number of countries in which unemployment is rapidly rising.

The second is who is to carry the blame in the anguishing process of laying off labor, closing mills and writing off losses. It is always tempting to blame the foreigners with their nasty foreign ways.

The world's steel industry has built far more capacity than it can use. The present slack is not merely the result of the recession. It is true that the Europeans undertook a vigorous expansion of steel production, under government leadership, not long ago.

The efficient new mills were supposed to replace the old ones but, for the usual reasons, governments in most countries have been slow to shut down the old ones.

That is an example, incidentally, to keep in mind the next time someone tells you about the wonders that national industrial policies have accomplished for Europe, and how badly the United States needs one. Picking the winners among a future decade's industries is not quite so easy as it is cracked up to be.

The American steel industry is now engaged in a kind of guerrilla warfare through the hedges and brush of the American legal system. It knows that its fortunes do not depend on the small share of the market that the Europeans precariously hold.

But it also knows that these tactics generate severe trouble for the Reagan administration in its foreign policy.

What is it that the industry really wants? Perhaps it is after even tighter quotas on the Europeans. But even Secretary Baldrige's offer of 5.754 percent would have set a bad precedent. Perhaps the industry wants broader quotas on all imports, regardless of dumping and regardless of source. That would be even worse.

But the most harmful consequence of this campaign against foreign steel is purely domestic. It leaves the American companies' employees, their stockholders and the unions under the impression that somehow the government can restore them to their previous prosperity. That, unfortunately, is incorrect.

The Auto Content Trap

From THE NEW YORK TIMES

The problem, for 200,000 unemployed American autoworkers, seems straightforward: Japanese imports. And what they propose to do about it is simple: Under a bill co-sponsored by a majority of the House, companies selling more than 500,000 cars in America would have to manufacture them with 90 percent American parts and labor; those selling more than 200,000 cars would be required to use 75 percent local content.

Fortunately, this "Fair Practices in Automotive Products Act" stands little chance of passing the Senate. It would rock the foundations of world trade, probably destroying as many jobs as it creates and reducing living standards in the United States and abroad.

There is a danger, however, that some form of protectionism for autos will yet slip through Congress in this election year — costing American consumers billions and seriously damaging the Western alliance.

The United Automobile Workers contend that "local content" legislation is long past due. The union notes that Western Europe — notably Italy and France — admit only token numbers of non-European autos without having provoked retaliation by Japan. It wants no restrictions on smaller foreign manufacturers, but would like to compel giants like Toyota to follow Volkswagen and Renault into American plants, creating American jobs and giving Detroit a fair fight.

But Japan's economic relationships with Europe are not analogous to its relations with the United States. Japan and the West Europeans are friendly rivals, exporting many of the same industrial products.

Japan's trade with the United States is largely complementary, an exchange of American foodstuffs and raw materials for "middle-technology" manufactures. Then, too, American trade with Japan is more than a commercial relationship. It is the economic glue in a political bond that links the two great non-Communist powers of the Pacific in a strategically vital way.

In the crudest economic terms, Japan's losses from a local-content law would not be matched by American gain.

To be sure, two or three giant new Japanese plants in America, plus increased production by Detroit, would put perhaps 200,000 Americans to work. But they would largely displace most of the 160,000 other Americans who now sell, service and transport cars manufactured in Japan.

American consumers, meanwhile, would pay dearly for the "Made in USA" label on Japanese autos. A strict local-content rule would force some Japanese manufacturers out of the American market altogether. Others would need to concentrate on a few models to meet the 90-percent requirement. And as Japanese car makers absorb the higher American production costs, car prices would rise, in the estimate of the Commerce Department, by about 10 percent.

It is precisely this cost problem that has led Detroit to transfer some of its minor divisions to low-wage plants in northern Mexico.

The most disturbing aspect of all such protectionist legislation is that it would not long be confined to automobiles.

The worldwide recession has created great pressure to protect jobs in every industrial country. Why would Japan (or, say, France) keep on importing American aircraft or chemicals or tractors when millions of its own workers are unemployed?

Neither the Senate nor President Reagan favor the autoworkers' bill. But a "compromise" that sets more modest local-content rules could prove tempting, particularly to a besieged Republican majority in the Senate. Once started down that road, Congress will find it increasingly difficult to stop.

Other Editorial Opinion

Leverage Over Israel

Within the Middle East it is now seen that the [U.S.] administration has the leverage over Israel, and the will, reluctantly, to use it. It is also seen that Israel obeys, though possibly at the expense of what she feels to be her best immediate interests.

There is a moral here which will not be lost on Arab states, particularly the Saudi Arabians. They would be unwise, however, to think that such arm-twisting can be easily induced from American presidents.

The degree of American support for Israel has always given Washington such leverage; but it has also reflected the profound strategic and emotional commitment which has been a constant factor of American diplomacy for 35 years. That constancy, in spite of the carnage in Beirut, is likely to remain.

— The Times (London).

The Israeli aim from the very start of the summer offensive was to remove the Syrian Army from the whole of Lebanon as well as the PLO from the capital.

Mr. Begin has publicly confirmed that he is after the removal of the Syrians as well as Arafat's guerrillas.

The Lebanese bomb, in short, has many splintering fuses.

— The Sunday Telegraph (London).

37 Years After

Thirty-seven years since the war ended, the Japanese people — more than half of whom were born after the war — are being reminded anew of the terrible sufferings their nation inflicted on other Asian countries.

Under a postwar constitution that renounced war, our nation has prospered, and in recent years we have tended to be forgetful of our responsibilities for that war.

The current Asian criticism of Japan's revised history schoolbooks does not center on the Education Ministry's screening system, but rather on the ministry's "sense of history" in rewording accounts of Japanese acts of aggression in Asian countries.

West Germany, which has a schoolbook screening system similar to Japan's, reportedly consults its neighboring countries on the contents of geography and history subjects in West German schoolbooks. Japan should emulate this example.

— The Yomiuri Shimbun.

AUG. 16: FROM OUR PAGES 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1907: What for France?

PARIS — After the recent meeting of Kaiser Franz Josef and King Edward VII at Wilhelmshafen, Austria, the monarchist newspaper *Le Gaulois* sounds a note of pessimism: "The result of the 'imperial' interview will be a continuance of peace, by which all the powers will profit: England's commerce will thrive, Germany will obtain new openings for her trade and her people, Austria-Hungary will develop her new political bases, Russia will recover her forces, Italy will develop her finances and her youthful industries, and Spain will shine in her renaissance. But what will France gain by it? Anti-militarism, pacifism and internationalism, with Socialism, Communism and humanitarianism, disarm us against the foreigner."

1932: Olympic Brilliance

LOS ANGELES — After flaring brilliantly for 15 days and nights, the Olympic torch surrounding the huge track and field stadium was extinguished. The 10th Olympic Games ended with a simple ceremony almost belying the remarkable success of the international games. Not until 1936, probably at Berlin, will a similar flame be rekindled. Gate receipts were well above the expected figure. No review of the Games can avoid the reputation of the word "record." Twenty world records in athletic endeavor were set. The final point score, on the American system, was: United States, 747; Italy, 284; Sweden, 166; Finland, 161; France, 156; Germany, 155; Japan, 148; Great Britain, 144; Hungary, 112; and Canada, 103.

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S.A. du capital de 1.200.000 F. R.C.S. N° 73202126. Commission Paritaire N° 3421.
U.S. subscription: \$256 yearly. Second-class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101.
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West Beirut: A Worried Look Into the Future

By J. Michael Kennedy

BEIRUT — This is a city of broken concrete.

flattened apartment buildings and death. Once-busy streets are now impassable because of rubble and shell craters. While neighborhoods are gone, the products of lifetimes of work are gone often obliterated in seconds by a 2,000-pound Israeli bomb.

Some of the wounded have lost arms and legs and some of the dead are mutilated beyond recognition.

In little more than two months, the Israelis have inflicted damage on West Beirut and southern Lebanon to a degree that makes the year and a half of civil war in 1975-76 seem almost minor.

The horror of this war is matched only by the fear of tomorrow or the day after, should the Israelis, as many here still fear, decide to wipe out mostly Moslem West Beirut.

The dreariest thought for many is that all this is only the beginning. Before the Israeli invasion, Lebanon seemed doomed to constant fire-fights, to shelling exchanged across some no-man's land and to political struggles that seemed to make little sense.

Now, assuming Israel halts its advance for good, Beirut and southern Lebanon face occupation, the agony of reconstruction and a political fiasco that could lead to another civil war.

There are already signs that the Israeli invasion may have opened a Pandora's box.

Already visible is a heavy-handed attitude by the Christian Phalangist Party, Israel's ally against the Palestine Liberation Organization. In the two months since the Israelis entered Christian East Beirut to cheer and a showering of flowers, the Phalangists have exerted more muscle than statesmanship.

After being cornered in a small pocket of Lebanon for the last six years, the Phalangists are letting power go to their heads.

Phalangist leader Bashir Gemayel wants to be president of Lebanon, and members of his militia have moved into villages in the wake of the Israeli advance.

There have been gunfights and reports of people who suddenly disappeared with the arrival of the Phalangists.

The Moslems of West Beirut are almost sure there is trouble ahead that could perpetuate political instability and foil attempts to rebuild the country. The people in the western sector worry about what will happen when the international peacekeeping force, scheduled to oversee the PLO withdrawal, finally departs itself.

The Lebanese Army will supposedly be the peacekeeper then, but its history of failure in the past raises doubts.

"I am more worried about what is going to happen after the multinational force leaves,"

one longtime Lebanon observer said. "That's what worries all Moslems of West Beirut. The coast will be clear for the trouble to start again. The battle of West Beirut is far from over."

"Just between you and me, the best thing might be to elect Bashir [the Phalangist leader]. If he were president, he might try to act responsibly. If he isn't, look out."

There are fears by some that the Israelis, after the PLO and the international force are gone, might enter West Beirut after all to finish off the job as they did in southern Lebanon.

In the weeks that have followed the Israeli occupation in the south, thousands have been arrested, including many Lebanese, and taken to detention camps.

Even in the best circumstances, rebuilding the country will be a slow process because the destruction is so vast.

No one here is willing even to guess how much reconstruction will cost.

One Lebanese banker said that minimum construction time for a small building is two years. "And if the political scene is bad, then it will be many more years," he added.

About half of West Beirut, which normally has a population about the size of San Francisco, has either been destroyed or badly damaged, and hardly a building lacks some scar.

"We will have to have new construction on a massive scale," said an American University economics professor who asked that his name not be used. "We can work fast, but what we need first is a viable political settlement."

"If you tell me that the Israelis are going to be here for another year, if you tell me they are going to continue shelling, then why rebuild a house?" he asked.

In these circumstances, little money has been pledged for reconstruction, and Lebanon's political future remains uncertain.

But there are immediate needs that will have to be faced. The most important of these right now is food and water, both critically short in West Beirut. Shelter for the homeless could quickly become just as urgent a need.

The stifling days of August, when rain never falls, people can survive without shelter. But the rainy season begins in October and thousands of Lebanese and Palestinians no longer have a home.

And at the moment, and especially in Beirut, there is little planning under way for the future. It is hard to think about the future — even the immediate future — when the task at hand is just staying alive.

The author is the Los Angeles Times' correspondent in Beirut.



Lebanese Casualty List Includes U.S. Credibility

By David Lamb

CAIRO — Regardless of how the war in Lebanon ends, the United States' image and credibility in the Middle East have been tarnished far more seriously than officials in Washington seem ready to admit.

In recent days a mob stoned the U.S. Embassy in Damascus; 50,000 people, including government officials, marched in Kuwait shouting anti-American slogans, and police in Cairo broke up a rally with anti-American overtones after an incident the local press did not report.

The press in much of the Middle East has become increasingly hostile toward the United States, accusing the White House of wringing its hands but not doing much else to restrain Israel. The normally pro-American Egyptian press has taken on a sharper tone than at any time since the 1973 Arab-Israeli war.

"The United States is an accomplice in all the heinous atrocities perpetrated by Israel," the Egyptian Gazette wrote. "As such, the United States cannot hope to gain the sympathy and goodwill of the Arabs."

The Arab world has been particularly shocked by Washington's abstention or veto in almost every United Nations Security Council vote critical of Israel's conduct in Lebanon, especially the abstention from the 14-0 vote that called for lifting the blockade of West Beirut.

"Washington's role might have been easier to take in this whole, and affair if it had just made the symbolic gesture of taking just one morally acceptable position in the UN," said an Arab scholar who is usually sympathetic to the United States.

"I was educated in America. I believed all those things that the United States was meant to stand for — and now I find out Washington doesn't stand for them at all."

It would be difficult to find an Arab who believes President Reagan's statement that the Israeli invasion took place without Washington's knowledge or approval. Washington and Jerusalem are perceived here as partners in the destruction of Lebanon, and the words coming from the White House have not dispelled the belief. The Reagan administration has lost the trust of friends like Egypt and Saudi Arabia.

What will this loss mean to Washington? On the substantive level, probably very little. The Arab world is too disoriented and too preoccupied at the moment with the spread of Islamic fundamentalism.

Some countries, such as Libya and Kuwait, have called for sanctions against the United States, but the general response of the Arab world has been remarkably muted.

Certainly nothing of the magnitude of the 1973-74 oil embargo will result from the Arab's displeasure with Washington. Nor is it likely that the Soviet Union will be able to capitalize on Washington's uncertain relations with the Arab world.

Except for some cables of encouragement, Moscow abandoned the Palestinians in their hour of crisis and sat back while Israel destroyed Syria's Soviet-made air-defense system. The Soviet Union also continues to be excluded from any Middle East peace process — an exclusion that the United States arranged with the Camp David accords.

In many ways no one will leave the war in Lebanon with clean hands. The Arab nations supported the Palestinians with nothing but words. The Palestinians held half a million civilians hostage in West Beirut. The United States proved itself incapable or unwilling to control the war machine it had created. And Israel, no longer a defensive power, expressed little concern over the thousands of civilians who died in its "Peace for Galilee" campaign.

The author is the Los Angeles Times' correspondent in Cairo.

How Reagan Helped Create His Own Opposition

By Fred Wertheimer

The author is president of Common Cause.

WASHINGTON — President Reagan's extraordinary skills in using television led to his being dubbed "The Great Communicator."

But a careful look at his performance so far reveals another characterization that may prove more lasting — Reagan as "The Great Legitimizing."

The president is bringing to the surface and legitimizing a new political agenda — an agenda that would, if adopted, signal the country's ultimate rejection of the president's own deeply held views.

Why is this happening? Because Reagan has chosen to govern by ideology. He rejects the traditional presidential path of seeking national consensus. Instead, Reagan remains committed to an ideology that is substantially to the right of most citizens.

As a result, new movements are gaining momentum. They are providing new ways to look at old issues. And they are increasingly diminishing this administration's ability to set the agenda for the 1980s. Take four examples:

1. Nuclear arms policy. After decades of leaving it to the experts, the United States is at last engaged in debate over the paramount issue of our times — nuclear arms and the risk of nuclear war. An extraordinary grass roots movement aimed at ending the nuclear arms race is sweeping the country. The nuclear freeze movement, Physicians for Social Responsibility, Ground Zero and others have played a vital role in attracting millions of previously uninvolved citizens to this battle.

But can anyone doubt that Reagan himself is the father of this move-

ment, the principal force in unleashing the outpouring of concern? Where, after all, was this national outcry for arms control in 1979, when the SALT-2 treaty was before the U.S. Senate?

The president's early hard-line policies and harsh rhetoric have triggered a nationwide nuclear arms control movement that is going to be with us for many years to come.

2. Fairness. The 1970s were a period of growing middle-class resentment toward the less fortunate. With inflation squeezing everyone, many Americans came to believe that government programs were unfairly tilting toward the poor at their expense.

Reagan's policies have dramatically changed this political dynamic. His budget cuts have focused most on curbing benefits to the poor. His tax cuts have focused most on providing benefits to the wealthy. His 1981 tax bill has turned out, in fact, to be the greatest government-sponsored income redistribution program in history — though not in the traditional sense of the concept.

You do not find too many people today accusing the Reagan administration of unfairly tilting toward the poor. Instead we are seeing the emergence of a shared concern between the middle class and the poor over government policies that unfairly tilt toward the wealthy. And it is this question that is going to be a central issue in the 1982 national elections and the Congress that follows.

The issue already has led the Re-

publican-controlled Senate, belatedly backed by the president, to pass a tax reform bill that closes a number of corporate and individual loopholes — a bill liberal Democrats would have been proud to call their own a few short years ago. It has also set the stage for a new national debate about fundamentally restructuring the tax system. And it has raised a whole series of concerns about how the burdens of sacrifice can be more equitably distributed during periods of economic austerity.

3. Military Spending. Reagan's rigid insistence on enormous military budgets in difficult times has been successfully carried out so far. But it has been done at a heavy cost. He has shredded the security blanket that "national security" always provided for military outlays.

As a result, candidates of all political persuasions will seriously question the military budget. They will do so free of instant vulnerability to the charge that they are anti-defense or naive about national security.

The powerful coalition that has long dominated the issue of military spending still holds the high ground. But it appears headed for its first serious challenge, and perhaps for the fight of its life, in the years immediately ahead.

4. Government. The Vietnam War, Watergate and a steadily worsening economy all served as major factors in making the past two decades a period of intense citizen disillusionment with government.

for a democratization of Yugoslav society, force achieved nothing and state intervention should be kept to a minimum, he said.

Some newspaper editors have joined the battle to liberalize Yugoslav society, and have transformed the press over the past year. These editors would be quick losers should conservatives in the party prevail.

Some sources believe that Gen. Nikola Ljubicki, the country's president, lost patience with liberalization. The press, according to these sources, has become too liberal for Ljubicki's liking. He is said to support the arrests of two magazines — *Nin* and *Knjazevica Rec* — have opened their pages boldly to some of the protest,

The Developing Battle to Liberalize Yugoslavia

By Petar Hadji-Ristic

BELGRADE — A controversy over democracy has erupted in this Communist capital which threatens to pit liberal Federal Party members against the hard-line generals who run the country.

The example of Poland has not gone unnoticed in Yugoslavia — either by those who seek greater liberalization or by those who urge greater repression. The developing struggle over the political character of Yugoslavia is perhaps the most important event since the death of Tito.

Everything began last month. At a vast, officially organized youth rally to lend support to the Palestinians, eight young people raised Solidarity banners above their heads, a clear reference to the Polish union.

The police moved in quickly, arresting the eight, destroying their banners and beating two of them in public. All were later jailed, some for up to 50 days.

During the first week of August, at the same spot, there was a repeat demonstration. Another Solidarity banner was raised — this time written in Polish. Alongside was a placard calling for the release of the eight previously arrested. This time there was no violence, but another eight persons were arrested and jailed, although for slightly shorter terms.

These incidents may seem trivial. But they are gathering importance. Increasing numbers of citizens are protesting the arrests.

Those arrested comprise a fair cross-section of the youthful Belgrade community. There is a well-known Marxist professor, a young teacher, a scientist, a poet, an unemployed worker, a student journalist and students. That the drama is taking place in the nation's capital has special significance for the rest of the country.

Intellectuals see the key issue as the right to freedom of opinion and expression. That right was written into the nation's constitution. It is also a right that Yugoslavia swore to uphold when it signed the UN Declaration of Human Rights.

That the drama over the arrests was focused on Polish Solidarity banners at a rally for Palestinians was not lost on anyone.

ly nonaligned country that citizens could protest against a military dictatorship in one bloc, and be condemned for doing so in another bloc," asked a group of leading cultural figures in an open letter sent to leading newspapers, but not yet published. Copies of the letter have been privately circulated.

The alleged use of the country's laws to circumscribe constitutional rights also has brought criticism. The first group of students were jailed for "belittling the socialist, patriotic and national feelings of citizens."

But most of the 70,000 young people at the rally, which also featured rock music, probably supported the Polish people. Their newspaper, *Student*, has been the most vocal in the country on this issue.

Two of the nation's best-known philosophers — Ljubomir Tadic and Svetozar Stojanovic — filed a citizens' complaint to protect the beatings. Tadic's young son, Boris, was last week to the site of the original demonstration to show his solidarity with the imprisoned demonstrators and was sent to jail.

All this is taking place against a backdrop of larger issues. Sources close to the arrested say they were aware of an internal Federal Party document for the party's president, which was circulated last January, only weeks after the suspension of Poland's Solidarity trade union and the imposition of martial law. The document described the Solidarity movement as progressive and criticized the military government of Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski.

Last February, a public demonstration in favor of Solidarity was held in the republic of Slovenia. Some sources suggest that Mijilja Ribicki, a major liberal figure in the Federal Party, was aware of the protest. He is now president of the party.

The party's position was explicitly stated two months ago by Aleksandar Grlicekov, a member of the presidium. The right to freedom of expression was absolute, critics could freely exist as long as they accepted the self-management and nonaligned policy

including a brave letter from the editor of *Komunist*, Dusan Bogovac. A Serbian Central Committee inquiry has been called to probe how all this was possible.

Last week, there were more arrests. One of those jailed was Nedjica Popovic, a member of the well-known Praxis group of philosophers and sociologists. Tito, ever sensitive to the country's reputation, never dared jail one of these intellectuals.

Popovic's imprisonment — if only for 30 days — was symbolic. But for some intellectuals, it was almost like the crossing of the Rubicon.

Two magazines — *Nin* and *Knjazevica Rec* — have opened their pages boldly to some of the protest,

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The author, Belgrade correspondent for The Observer of London, wrote this article for the Los Angeles Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

About Indonesia

Regarding "Famine No Longer Haunts Timor" (JHT, July 14): Indonesia did not seize "Portugal's" half of the island, but a newly independent nation.

And the statement, "The rest of Indonesia is Moslem" overlooks large Christian and Hindu minorities. STEPHEN SUTOWAY, Kyoto, Japan.

Unfunny Situation

Regarding "Coffee and Croissants in Zurich" (JHT, July 27): It is a rare occasion to read an article in the JHT about Switzerland. This makes it all the more disappointing that the few articles printed seem more intended as comic interludes than serious reporting.

The recent editorial by Hans Moser is a case in point. The Swiss — as stated by Mr. Moser's friend — are indeed a "freedom-loving, hard-working, frugal" folk, which should explain why newspaper bold-type is reserved for unemployment statistics and not for royal births of foreign monarchs-to-be.

While 10,593 unemployed may be

lation, in a country accustomed to full employment it is disturbing, and even more so if one considers it represents a 500-percent increase in unemployment over the past 12 months. PHILIP GRUN, Zurich.

Even Timin?

Regarding "Never Again With a Bicycle" (JHT, July 31): The Belgians are not likely to thank Mr. Eric Newby for ascribing institutions like the Wagon-Lits and "Timin" to French origin.

They are both as Belgian as "moules frites": La Compagnie Internationale des Wagons-Lits et des Grands Express Européens is Belgian and Hergé, a Belgian, created Timin. Miron et al.

B.R. VAN DER STEENHOVEN, Howald, Luxembourg.

Rude in Russia

Regarding "The Height of Rudeness" (JHT, Aug. 11): John Burns implies that rudeness is the norm among Russian officials and that "The graft manners begin at Moscow's modern airport." What my wife and I experi-

We visited the Soviet Union for the first time two months ago and were immediately surprised to find Customs and immigration somewhat less stringent than they are for a foreigner entering the United States.

A polite Intourist girl quickly changed our internal hotel and flight reservations, and gave us a refund, though an English travel agency warned us this would be impossible.

We were well-served in our comfortable, if faded, hotel, and we traveled fairly and very cheaply by each system of public transport available in Moscow without expending unprovoked rudeness.

Chinese Press Marks Japan's Surrender by Attacking Textbooks

PEKING — Revised Japanese histories of atrocities in China pose a threat to the Chinese people, Chinese press commentators said Saturday. The commentators said a retrogression in Chinese-Japanese relations is possible.

But in statements to mark the 37th anniversary Sunday of Japan's surrender at the end of World War II, the press urged a common effort to stop a "revival of Japanese militarism" and to consolidate the two nations' friendship.

The comments in the Chinese media came only one day after two Japanese officials left Peking without resolving the controversy, which has also angered South Korea, North Korea and other Asian nations that were occupied by Japan's former Imperial Army. Japanese sources said little progress had been made in the talks, during which the Chinese media attacks stopped.

Criticism in Japan

Major Japanese newspapers attacked the government of Premier Zenko Suzuki on Saturday for its handling of the affair. "Suzuki will be guilty of contemptible procrastination if he decides to state his position only after anti-Japanese demonstrations erupt abroad," the Yomiuri Shimbun said in an editorial.

Mainichi Shimbun criticized the government for authorizing what the newspaper called unjustifiable revisions of texts.

The Japanese education minister, Heiji Ogawa and top ministry officials held an emergency meeting to discuss ways to defuse the

controversy. Education Ministry sources said. The sources said the ministry was still refusing to amend the textbooks but had agreed on the need for measures to satisfy China and South Korea.

Another Japanese government source said the government was considering sending a senior official to Seoul in an attempt to solve the dispute. Earlier this month South Korea rejected such a move as untimely.

Protest in Seoul

In Seoul, about 12,000 people protested over the textbook issue in a demonstration to mark the 37th anniversary of independence from Japan. Police held back hundreds of relatives of victims of Japanese atrocities during the 36-year colonial rule.

Chinese television broadcast a film Saturday on Japan's actions during the 1937-45 occupation of China. The television commentary condemned "distortion of historical truth in textbooks."

An advance copy of the Sunday editorial in the People's Daily said the Japanese Education Ministry was trying to make fools of the Japanese people by revising textbooks to make them "forget the disasters brought to them by the Japanese militarist aggression."

"This attempt is also a provocation and threat to the Chinese people and peoples in the Asian and Pacific region," the Communist Party newspaper said in the editorial. It accused unidentified Japanese of trying to lead Japan "to the old path of militarism" and said whitewashing of the war in new textbooks is "an intolerable step."

U.S. Black Migration To Suburbs Was Record

By Robert Pear
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Blacks moved from cities to suburbs in record numbers in the 1970s, but experts disagree over whether the migration signified an improvement in social and economic position.

The black population of the suburbs rose from 2.8 million in 1960 to 3.6 million in 1970 and nearly 6.2 million in 1980, census figures show.

William P. O'Hare, a demographer at the Joint Center for Political Studies here, said: "A vast majority of the blacks who moved to the suburbs during the last decade came from central cities."

The proportion of blacks living in central cities declined in the 1970s for the first time in many decades.

Census Bureau Study

Larry Long and Diana DeAre of the Census Bureau noted in a study that 57.8 percent of the black population lived in central cities in 1980 as against 58.2 percent in 1970. A central city is the hub of a metropolitan area; it includes all the territory within the political boundaries of a city.

The black population of four large central cities — Washington, Philadelphia, Cleveland and St. Louis — declined from 1970 to 1980, Mr. Long described that as a "big surprise." He attributed it to the "combined effects of the suburbanization of blacks and the declining rate of migration from the rural South to the urban North."

In an interview Friday, Mr. O'Hare said: "During the 1970s, for the first time ever, the numerical increase in the suburban black population was greater than the numerical increase in the central city black population."

In a study for the Department of Housing and Urban Development, Mr. O'Hare noted that in 1970 blacks constituted about 4.8 percent of the suburban population, and that a decade later that figure had reached 6.1 percent.

In 1980, 23.3 percent of all blacks lived in the suburbs. 57.8 percent lived in central cities and 18.9 percent lived in nonmetropolitan areas. "Until the past decade," Mr. Long said, "the percentage of blacks who lived in central cities had been growing. Now the black population is growing more rapidly outside the central cities than inside."

Mr. Long said that the movement indicated "an increasing level of integration" in the suburbs. But Mr. O'Hare disagreed, saying, "The increased rate of black suburbanization is more an indication of 'spillover,' or the extension of city neighborhoods into the suburbs, than of upward black mobility into racially integrated suburbs."

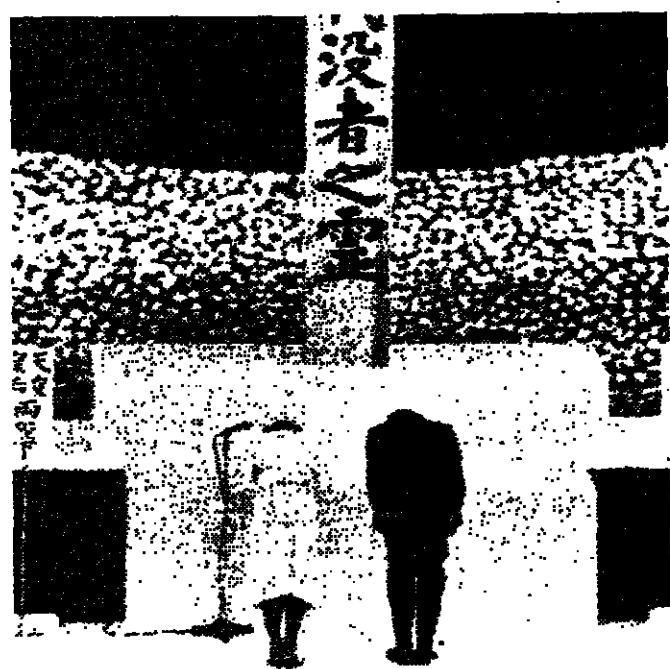
Dwight L. Johnson, a Census Bureau analyst of racial data, said: "Suburban does not mean middle-class. Nearly 25 percent of blacks who live in suburban areas are below the poverty line."

Mr. Long said that the evidence seemed to support the "spillover hypothesis" for Cleveland, Chicago and Detroit but not for Philadelphia, Washington and St. Louis. In the second group of cities, he said, there was a substantial growth in the black population of suburbs beyond the inner ring adjacent to the central city.

The proportion of all blacks living in central cities has declined slightly since 1970. But Mr. O'Hare said: "Blacks now comprise a much larger percentage of the population of the central cities because whites have continued to move out of those cities at a much faster rate than blacks."

The number of central cities with black majorities increased from two in 1960 to 10 in 1980, he observed.

As blacks move to the suburbs, Mr. O'Hare said, the populations of central cities are increasingly "polarized between the very poor and the affluent." The poverty rate among blacks living in central cities, he said, increased from 26 percent in 1970 to 32.3 percent in 1980.



WORLD WAR II SERVICE — Crown Prince Akihito and Crown Princess Michiko of Japan honored 2.5 million war dead at Tokyo's Martial Arts Hall on Sunday. The Japanese were marking the 37th anniversary of the end of World War II. Emperor Hirohito was ill and did not attend.

From Riches to Rags In Canada Mining City

By Michael T. Kaufman
New York Times Service

SUDBURY, Ontario — The Manor Bar sits on the floor of a valley that was gouged out by a meteor millennia ago. Until two months ago the men drinking in the Manor worked for two large companies and earned some of the highest industrial salaries in Canada, by digging and processing the ore churned up by that meteor.

Now, over beers, they tried to explain to themselves and to a visitor how this recently prosperous city had become the place with the highest unemployment in Canada, in the Northern Hemisphere and, some said, in the industrialized world.

Last month the two giant nickel and copper companies around which this city of 135,000 grew, shut down operations and furloughed their workers because their stockpiled supplies far exceeded the demands of industrial users in the United States and Europe.

The 1,250-foot stack at Inco, which in flush times propelled acidic smoke all the way to Nova Scotia, now stands dormant like a stele from a lapsed civilization. The 13,000 miners and mill workers who in recent years have earned salaries averaging from 20,000 to 40,000 Canadian dollars a year (about \$16,000 to \$32,000) are either using up the last of their vacation pay or are living on \$200 a week in unemployment benefits.

In statistical terms, the problems here are awesome. The data-collecting branch of government reports that unemployment in Sudbury stands at 21 percent of a workforce of 62,000, compared with the national figure of 10.9 percent. But Mel Soucie, the chief regional economist for the Employment and Immigration Division of the federal government, says that since this tabulation does not count those who are still technically receiving vacation pay but who are jobless and without immediate prospects of work, the real figure is 40 percent.

"I can see it going to 50 percent before the end of the year," Mr. Soucie said, "and the only thing that can reverse the trend is a drop in the interest rate in the United States, which I can't see taking place no matter how much we might wish it."

But in contrast to the dismal statistics, the mood at the Manor Hotel was surprisingly jubilant. "Hell man, it's still summer and most of the men are enjoying their fishing and their beer," said John Gignac, a young miner and former labor leader who was being furloughed for having bought a new video recorder last week. Like many people here, Mr. Gignac is a second-generation miner and has pride in his community.

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Joe E. Ross, 67, an actor who played the short, stocky Officer Gunther Toohey in the television comedy series "Car 54, Where Are You?" and Sgt. Rupert Ritzik on "The Phil Silvers Show," died Friday, apparently of a heart attack.

Charles Walters

LOS ANGELES (LAT) — Charles Walters, 70, the director of a long string of memorable movie musicals, died Friday of cancer.

Mr. Walters, who won an Academy Award nomination in 1953 for his direction of "Lili," began his show business career as a dancer in the 1930s, working his way up through a succession of Broadway shows and staging dance numbers for Broadway's "Let's Face It," starring Danny Kaye, and "Banjo Eyes," with Eddie Cantor. He then became a dance director for movies.

"We're kind of a joke in Canada with a lot of people coming and writing things about the desolate moorlands and the slag heaps like we were the armpit of the continent," Mr. Gignac said. "This is a fine place with all kinds of people cooperating — Italians, Ukrainians, French Canadians, Finns — and I like living here and I hope our three kids will live here when they grow up."

"There's nothing wrong with Sudbury," he said. "What's in a mess is the economy, not just here but around the world."

"You blame the world economy but I got to blame the companies and the government," interjected Andre Artindale, who has worked for the last 14 years for Inco, the larger of the two companies.

"I know they're in trouble and had to shut down but they invested a lot of millions in operations in Guatemala and Indonesia that they've had to put in mothballs," Mr. Artindale said. "They made the money here and they made stupid investments elsewhere. They should have put the money back here where it was made and doing something to diversify away from this one-industry situation."

"You know I don't exactly love management, Andy, but how does the guy who miscalculated the world metals market differ from one of our sucker friends who went ahead and signed a mortgage that he won't be able to meet now?" Mr. Gignac asked.

"The difference is that the guy who miscalculated on the mortgage only hurts himself and his family while the company's mistake hurts all of us and the guys who made it are probably still going to be eating pretty good restaurant food in Toronto," Mr. Artindale replied.

"You got a point," Mr. Gignac said. Actually, both Inco, which for years dominated the world nickel market, and the somewhat smaller Falconbridge Nickel Mines Ltd. have suffered cuts in their administrative staffs as things turned from bad to worse to awful.

The men in the suburban tavern conceded that they were protected to a large extent by the cushion of social welfare benefits that are far more extensive than in the United States. Almost all the idle workers are entitled to at least 52 weeks of unemployment checks of \$200.

In addition, Inco and Falconbridge are paying about \$50 a week in supplemental payments to the furloughed workers. Then there are the child welfare payments that are paid by the government to all parents with a family with three children may receive as much as a \$100 a month in such grants.

For the old and the poor there is a system of rent subsidies, and the elderly have their municipal taxes paid by the federal government.

Bonn Considers Plan For Women in Army

By Harry Trimbom
Los Angeles Times Service

BONN — The West German Defense Ministry, alarmed at the adverse effect of a sharply declining birthrate on military manpower, is considering a controversial proposal to allow up to 30,000 women to serve as volunteers in the armed forces, starting in the mid-1980s.

Yet, the legal experts rather than the military planners will probably have the final word, because the West German Constitution seemingly forbids military service by women.

An article in the constitution states that women between the ages of 18 and 55, may, during an emergency, be assigned to "stationary" — not field — military hospitals if the needs cannot be met by volunteers.

But it adds, women "may on no account render service involving the use of arms."

"That's one of the problems we have," a Defense Ministry spokesman said. "Does 'involving the use of arms' mean only the person who pulls the trigger or drops the bomb? Or does it also include an air traffic controller at a military airfield, or someone who pushes a button that launches a missile a mile away?"

The problem is compounded by constitutional interpretations that also state that women must not be exposed to direct enemy action.

Legal experts, the spokesman said, are now grappling with the issue, which may require a constitutional amendment before women can serve. They apparently will get no clear guidance from the public, which has been giving out mixed signals on the proposal.

"Many women have written us inquiring about career opportunities in the armed forces," the Defense Ministry spokesman said. "But women's lib groups are opposed to the proposal."

He said feminists maintain that there are many other areas in West Germany in which discrimination against women should be eliminated before the question of military service is considered.

Others object to women in the armed forces on moral grounds. "Equal rights must not mean equal rights at any price," Lieselotte Funcke, a deputy speaker of the federal parliament, said recently. "Women's role is to give life, not to be obliged to take it."

Aside from Spain, the newest member of the 16-nation North Atlantic Treaty Organization, West Germany is the only NATO partner that does not permit women to serve in regular military units. It does, however, have more than 60 women physicians and other medical specialists in the armed forces holding regular military rank.

In addition, about 48,000 women work among the 180,000 civilian employees of the armed forces.

These jobs, under the proposal to permit women military volunteers, would remain in civilian hands. The most likely jobs for women would be in such roles as truck drivers and quartermaster clerks.

The proposal to permit women to serve was one of a number of recommendations made by a commission, composed both of civilians and the military, that was set up by Defense Minister Hans Apel to devise ways to maintain the quality and strength of the armed forces through the end of the century.

He said the Defense Ministry noted that, because of the declining birthrate, there will be a severe shortage of draft-age men, 18 to 28, to maintain present armed forces strength of about 495,000 in the coming years. West Germany has the lowest birthrate in the world, according to government officials. The population, now at about 62 million, has been declining steadily since 1964.

The Defense Ministry said it needs 225,000 conscripts each year to maintain military strength. It is drawing on the manpower pool of the 497,700 men born in 1962 to meet this year's needs.

The Defense Ministry has rejected a proposal by the civilian military commission to lower the age for volunteers from 17 to 16, but it is likely to approve a recommendation to extend compulsory military service from 15 to 18 months.

The ministry also has rejected a recommendation to tap a growing manpower pool, the children of West Germany's *gastarbeiter* — immigrant workers from southern Europe.

Employees at El Al Protest Grounding

The Associated Press

TEL AVIV — Hundreds of employees of El Al Israel Airlines tried to drive a convoy of 120 cars into a heavily congested suburb of Jerusalem on Saturday to protest the planned Sabbath grounding of the national airline's flights, police officials said.

Officers manned roadblocks on the Tel Aviv-Jerusalem highway to prevent the cars from reaching the suburb of Ramat, but dozens of El Al workers got to the area anyway and were dispersed by the police, a spokesman said.

Prime Minister Menachem Begin decided to ground El Al on the Sabbath starting next month to fulfill a campaign pledge to his religious supporters in the government, the Agudat Israel Party. El Al employees say the decision will cost hundreds of workers their jobs and plunge the airline deeper into debt.

A Swiss Village Declares Independence — in French

Reuters

VELLERAT, Switzerland — With a symbolic border post and local passports, this mountain hamlet has declared itself independent.

As the 70 rebel inhabitants celebrated their self-imposed status as Switzerland's first "free commune" Saturday, more than 1,000 outsiders marched in to support the declaration and join the festivities.

Vellerat, which occupies about one square mile (258 hectares) in northwestern Switzerland, is one of several French-speaking villages in the mainly German-speaking canton of Bern that want to join the neighboring French-speaking canton of Jura.

Its declaration means it will no longer pay taxes to Bern canton or obey orders from Bern authorities, residents say.

Since the action is unprecedented, no one is sure how the Swiss government will respond to Vellerat's stand, for which 90 percent of the inhabitants voted last week.

"What more can they do to us?" Mayor Pierre-Andre Comte, 27, asked rhetorically in a recent newspaper interview. After the vote, Vellerat's inhabitants built a symbolic border post on the sole access road — which runs through Jura canton — and printed passports valid only within the hamlet.

But a minority still opposed independence. Postal workers, who are federal employees, refused to cancel stamps printed to mark the birth of the free commune.

The independence declaration was the culmination of years of pro-Jura sentiment in Vellerat, which was left out, on a technicality, of a 1975 referendum that led to the creation of Jura canton out of the large canton of Bern.

Vellerat appealed repeatedly without success to be transferred to Jura, on which it depends for many essential services.

Emergency Declared By Somalia in Ogaden

United Press International

NAIROBI — President Mohammed Siad Barre of Somalia declared a state of emergency Sunday along the Ogaden border because of an Ethiopian invasion of the area last month, Somali radio reported.

The broadcast, monitored in Nairobi, said the decree did not affect the capital, Mogadishu, or other areas not directly involved in the fighting.

The state of emergency empowers the Defense Ministry and commanders in the battlefields to take over property if necessary. But Mr. Siad Barre warned military commanders at the front that they would be severely punished if they used that authorization for their personal gain.

A Defense Ministry communiqué issued Sunday reported heavy fighting between government troops and Ethiopian mechanized units at the border village of Balanballe, less than five miles (eight kilometers) inside Somalia.

Ethiopian Losses Claimed

The communiqué said 232 Ethiopian soldiers and officers had been killed and nine tanks, nine armored personnel carriers and two troop transport vehicles destroyed. It said more than 350 Ethiopians had been killed in the past three days.

Ethiopia denied these reports last month, saying it had no involvement in what it called Somalia's "revolution." It also lodged a strong protest over the U.S. aid, which the State Department said was in response to Ethiopian and Ethiopian-backed incursions into Somalia.

Thurston B. Morton, 74, Former Senator, Dies

By Dorothy J. Gaiter
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Thurston B. Morton, 74, a former U.S. senator and representative and national chairman of the Republican Party, died Saturday in Louisville, Ky., after a long illness.

Mr. Morton, a descendant of Kentucky pioneers, represented the Louisville area in the House from 1947 to 1953, when he became an assistant secretary of state, a post he held three years. In 1956 he was elected to the Senate.

His brother, Rogers C.B. Morton, who died in 1979, was a congressman from Maryland, secretary of the interior in the Nixon administration and Republican national chairman.

Thurston Morton, a legislator of considerable prestige and fortitude, was at the peak of his influence after more than a quarter of a century of public service, when, in 1968, he abruptly decided not to seek re-election to the Senate.

"To use an old Kentucky expression, I suppose I am just plain track sore," he said. It was later learned that he had health. A close associate described him as profoundly depressed by the Vietnam War, urban violence and what he regarded as insufficient national leadership. He lined up at times with liberal Democrats on Vietnam and the civil rights movement.

At first he had embraced President Lyndon B. Johnson's Vietnam policy, but his views changed.

ed as the war eroded the national pride and prestige. In 1968, he suggested that Johnson decline to seek re-election.

When Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy of Minnesota campaigned for the Democratic nomination for the presidency that year, he included Mr. Morton among those he would consider naming secretary of state.

Mr. Morton was a co-chairman of the campaign of Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller of New York for the Republican nomination for president that year, but after his candidate's loss to Richard M. Nixon at the national convention, he joined the Nixon campaign.

Thurston Ballard Morton was born in Louisville and graduated from Yale University in 1929. He joined the family business, Ballard & Ballard Flour Milling, and eventually became chairman of the board. He served in the Navy from 1940 to 1945 in the Pacific.

After his retirement from active politics, he became a vice chairman of Liberty National Bank in Louisville, president of the American Horse Council and chairman of the board of Churchill Downs. He also served on several corporate boards.

Nikolai N. Inozemtsev

MOSCOW (Reuters) — Nikolai N. Inozemtsev, 61, a key figure in the Soviet Communist Party and a prominent scholar, died Thursday, Tass reported Saturday.

Mr. Inozemtsev had been direc-

nomics and International Relations at the Academy of Sciences for the past 16 years. He became a full member of the Communist Party Central Committee, which plans policy, in March, 1981.

After three years as deputy director of the institute, he was named deputy chief editor of Pravda, a post he held for five years until 1966. He was then appointed to the top position at the institute, which he held until his death.

Joe E. Ross

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Joe E. Ross, 67, an actor who played the short, stocky Officer Gunther Toohey in the television comedy series "Car 54, Where Are You?" and Sgt. Rupert Ritzik on "The Phil Silvers Show," died Friday, apparently of a heart attack.

Charles Walters

LOS ANGELES (LAT) — Charles Walters, 70, the director of a long string of memorable movie musicals, died Friday of cancer.

Mr. Walters, who won an Academy Award nomination in 1953 for his direction of "Lili," began his show business career as a dancer in the 1930s, working his way up through a succession of Broadway shows and staging dance numbers for Broadway's "Let's Face It," starring Danny Kaye, and "Banjo Eyes," with Eddie Cantor. He then became a dance director for movies.

fledged movie director with "Good News." In quick succession came "Easter Parade," "The Barkleys of Broadway," "Summer Stock" and "Lili." Among his other successes were "High Society," "Please Don't Eat the Daisies," and "The Unsinkable Molly Brown."

Patrick Magee

LONDON (AP) — Patrick Magee, 58, who won a Tony award for his portrayal of the Marquis de Sade in "Mao/Tade," died Saturday in London.

Mr. Magee was a close friend of the Nobel Prize-winning writer Samuel Beckett, who created many parts for him. He specialized in sinister character roles.

Born in Armagh, Northern Ireland, Mr. Magee began his acting career there but found a wider acclaim in London for his performances in "Endgame," "The Birthday Party," "Staircase," "The White Devil" and "The Battle of Shrewsbury." He was the first to perform the role of the Marquis de Sade in "Mao/Tade."

MEMORIAL NOTICE

A memorial service for FRANK VAN BRADLE will be held at 2 P.M. on Thursday, August 19, 1982, at the Columbian in Park La Brea Cemetery, at the Blvd. de Metairie entrance. Following his wishes, women who attend are requested not to wear black. Please read no flowers, instead, memorial contributions may be made to a charity that supports medical research.

PORTUGAL

Investment opportunity in Naval Shipyards and similar Industries

Portuguese State wishes to contact parties interested in the negotiation of temporary leasing cession of the industrial complex named «SETENAVE - Estaleiros Navais de Setúbal, EP», by means of a contract to be established between the State of Portugal and a Company fulfilling the Reference Terms defined for the purpose.

These Reference Terms will be available to the interested parties at the Portuguese Embassies, at the Delegation of the Institute of Foreign Trade and the Portuguese Banking Branches and Representative Offices abroad and in Lisbon at the Secretary of State of Finance and Industry, and in Setúbal at the SETENAVE, P.O. Box 135 - Setúbal, Portugal, Telex 13143 - SETENAV P, Telephone 20100.

The interested parties have to submit to «Secretaria de Estado das Finanças - Comissão Setenave», in sealed envelopes and not later than September 15, 1982 their letters of intent of bidding for «SETENAVE» exploitation, accompanied by the documents deemed relevant for their pre-qualification, including as obligatory, those which give the profile of the Company: articles of association, board, balance sheets reports and operating accounts covering the last three years, industrial equipment of their own, references as to shipping and naval experience and other areas directly connected hereto.

THE COMMITTEE

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MONDAY, AUGUST 16, 1982

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Tax Fear Unhinges Bond Sales

By Terry Gross
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Even for those who scoff at superstition, last Friday, the 13th, was an unlucky day in the Eurobond market, as talk of some changes in U.S. tax law threw a dark cloud over the status of a number of recent issues by U.S. borrowers.

Initial reports from Washington Sunday indicated that the version of the tax bill approved early Sunday morning by a U.S. congressional committee contained language designed to make the Eurobond market breathe easier. But industry specialists were still scouring the bill sent to the House and Senate floors for final approval in an attempt to determine under what conditions the issues could proceed.

The issues — by IBM, Du Pont, Xerox, Manufacturers Hanover and American Natural Resources — all had two things in common. All featured warrants entitling holders to purchase future bonds during a set period, and all were due to be signed last week.

None was signed.

The U.S. Congress, in formulating its tax package, included language that bankers here said was primarily intended to insure that holders of domestic U.S. bonds pay taxes on their earnings from those securities. The bonds in question are bearer bonds, that is, securities that are not registered with the name of the owner. On such bonds, it is possible for the owner to keep coupon earnings information from the U.S. Internal Revenue Service.

Warrant Problem

The problem arose in the Eurobond market because the language of the bill was such that it would take all Eurobonds by U.S. issuers under its umbrella. Eurobonds are all in bearer form, and registration and withholding tax on Eurobonds would deter many investors from buying. Eurobonds commonly include language that allows the issuer to call the bonds if withholding tax is imposed at the source.

Specifically concerning the market last week, however, was the effect of the law on the five issues. The effective date of the law was to be Dec. 31. Thus, the actual bond issues themselves would not be affected. But the bonds derived from the warrants would have come under the law because they would be issued after Dec. 31.

What was at stake was a two-fold unknown for the investor and the issuer. The investor would be asked to buy a warrant for a bond that might have to be registered and on which withholding tax might have to be collected. While that might be all right for some, the issuer was facing additional cost because if the law were enacted, the issuers of the five warrant-related bonds would be barred from claiming a deduction for the interest paid on the bonds. They would, therefore, be issuing warrants for bonds to which would be attached a huge unplanned cost.

The situation remained cloudy Sunday, but one Washington source said that technical language had been worked out between congressional committee staff members and representatives of the U.S. companies that would exempt Eurobonds from registration. The language appears to mean that there would be no withholding of tax on Eurobond issues, the source said.

Waiting for Light

A congressional committee staff member said that, under the provisions of the bill, there would be no withholding on Eurobond issues because the securities were not intended for sale to "a U.S. person," a term for which there was no ready definition. However, if a U.S. person does receive interest from Eurodollar bonds, there would be a penalty if that money were brought back to the United States, because such an act would be a violation of the registration provisions, the staff member said.

The penalty amounts to 1 percent of the principal amount of the obligation multiplied by the number of years elapsed since the security was issued, he said.

On Friday, underwriters waited for some kind of clarification from the lead managers but went to lunch still in the dark. Late in the afternoon, Morgan Guaranty, which led the IBM and Du Pont issues, sent telexes to all managers and underwriters explaining that the documentation for the bonds would be changed to contain new language taking account of possible changes in U.S. tax law.

"Because the law has been passed," (Continued on Page 9, Col. 2)

Eurobond Yields
For Week Ended Aug. 11

Instrument	Yield
Int'l. inst. in term U.S.	14.57%
Int'l. inst. in term U.S.	15.95%
Int'l. medium term	14.57%
Can. 5 medium term	17.49%
Can. 7 medium term	16.34%
ECU medium term	8.45%
Int'l. inst. in term U.S.	13.57%
Int'l. inst. in term U.S.	12.13%
FLX long term	11.52%

Calculated by the Luxembourg Stock Exchange

Market Turnover
For Week Ended Aug. 13
(Millions of U.S. Dollars)

Market	Total	Dollar	Non-dollar
Credit	1,446.9	7,240.1	806.5
Euroclear	10,523.7	9,561.5	4,652.2

NEW EUROBOND ISSUES

Strait	FRN	Warrant	Conv.	Borrower	Amount (millions)	Maturity	Coupon %	Price	Yield At Offer	Terms
•	•	•	•	Deutsche Bank Luxembourg	\$300	1989	14%	100	14%	Sigling delayed
•	•	•	•	Du Pont	\$200	1989	14%	100	14%	Exercisable into 13 1/4% notes of 1987.
•	•	•	•	Du Pont	0.20	1986	—	\$38	—	Non-callable.
•	•	•	•	Girozentrale & Bk Der Oest.	\$50	1989	15%	100	15%	Sigling delayed. First call of par in 1985.
•	•	•	•	Man. Hanover Overseas	\$100	1986	13 1/4	100	13 1/4	Exercisable into 13 1/4% notes of 1987 at par.
•	•	•	•	Man. Hanover Overseas	0.20	1985	—	\$18	—	—
•	•	•	•	Pacific Lighting Sth. Calif. Gas	\$50	1989	15	100	15	—
•	•	•	•	Xerox	\$100	1987	14	100	14	Sigling delayed
•	•	•	•	Xerox	0.10	XX	—	\$30	—	Exercisable into 13 1/4% notes of 1987.
•	•	•	•	Credit Foncier	\$60	1990	+ 1/4	100	—	Over 6-month Singapore interbank offered rate.
•	•	•	•	Quebec Province	C\$50	1988	16%	100	16%	First call in 1984.
•	•	•	•	Black & Decker Finance	\$m100	1989	9%	99%	9.23	Non-callable.
•	•	•	•	Int'l Standard Electric	\$m100	1992	9%	100	9%	First call of 101 1/2 in 1988.
•	•	•	•	ITT Antilles	\$m100	1992	9%	100	9%	First call of 101 1/2 in 1988.
•	•	•	•	Asian Development Bk.	DF\$100	1992	11	100	11	—
•	•	•	•	World Bank	DF\$250	1992	11	open	—	Non-callable, floating bond to start in 1986 to provide 8-yr average life.

Fed Seems Eager to Push Interest Rates Down

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The Federal Reserve's latest discount rate cut confirms that the central bank has become more eager to push down interest rates and thus help revive the U.S. economy, analysts say.

The Fed announced late Friday a 1/4-point cut, to 10 1/2 percent, in the rate it charges on loans to banks. The move sent interest rates sharply lower in the credit market and prompted four major U.S. banks to cut their prime lending rates to 14 1/2 percent from 15 percent. Other big banks were expected to match that move Monday.

Friday's discount rate cut, the third in a month, brought the fee to its lowest level in nearly two years.

Allen Sinai, an economist at the research firm of Data Resources Inc., called the Fed's move "very significant," adding: "The easing is an indication that the recession has gone on for a dangerously long time and a signal by the Fed that they don't see a recovery and are worried about the snowballing bankruptcies of financial institutions."

Prime Rate Cuts

Mr. Sinai pointed to Friday's report that U.S. factory production dropped for the 11th month in the past 12. Even though the 0.1-percent July drop was the smallest of the 11 drops, he said it showed that "the economy is not coming back. The economy really is bottoming out, and that bottoming out is taking a long time."

In an interview published Sunday, Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige took a similar view, saying that the economy probably will not improve until the fourth quarter.

U.S. Court Moves to End IBM Suit, Criticizes Federal Judge's Actions

By Arnold H. Lubasch
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A federal appeals court has issued a decision that would finally end the government's 13-year-old antitrust case against International Business Machines.

The 27-page decision, by the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, found that a district judge had "abused his power" by holding hearings that challenged an agreement between the government and IBM to drop the suit.

In a significant ruling on antitrust law, the appeals court said Friday that agreements to dismiss government suits were not subject to judicial proceedings under the Antitrust Procedures and Penalties Act, known as the Tunney Act.

Final Disposition

The decision granted IBM's request for a special order directing Judge David N. Edelstein, who was in charge of the case in the Federal District Court in Manhattan, to cease all further proceedings holding up final disposition of the suit against the giant computer company.

Judge Thomas J. Meskill wrote the unanimous decision for the appeals court with the concurrence of Judge Jon O. Newman and Judge Amyala L. Kearse.

IBM had no comment on the decision, according to Edward Nanas, the company's director of information, who added that "the decision speaks for itself."

Judge Edelstein could not be reached for comment on the appellate decision.

In the decision, the appeals court found that the district judge had engaged in a "usurpation of power" and a "clear abuse of discretion" by resisting the dismissal agreement that the government and IBM reached Jan. 8.

IBM had requested a special order directing Judge Edelstein to "conduct no further proceedings of any kind whatsoever with respect to the parties and issues" in the case.

The appeals court said the IBM petition raised "novel issues regarding the application and scope" of the Tunney Act.

Jeffrey Leeds, a money market analyst for Chemical Bank, also traced the Fed's move to worry about the economy's torpor. "The Fed is setting a clear policy of being more accommodative and injecting more reserves into the economy," Mr. Leeds said. "It's been a very significant adjustment in the rate structure and a very welcome sign for the financial markets."

Another reason cited by analysts for the push toward lower rates was the Fed's failure to announce Thursday of a small government securities firm, Lombard-Wall Inc. An earlier credit posture by the Fed would be designed to calm worries of market participants.

The Fed's reduction in its key lending rate, which becomes effective Monday, came two weeks after it lowered the rate to 11 percent from 11 1/2 percent and 24 days after it made a half-point cut to 11 1/2 percent.

The four banks that cut their prime rates to 14 1/2 percent are Manufacturers Hanover Trust, Mellon Bank, Chase Manhattan Bank and Chemical Bank. The prime rate, which is a guide to the rates banks charge for loans to their best corporate customers, had declined from 16 1/2 percent in mid-June to 15 percent in the first two weeks of August.

As it has in the two recent reductions in the discount rate, the Fed said its action was prompted by modest growth in the money supply, which is regarded as having an strong bearing on the course of interest rates.

To economists and money market analysts, the discount rate cut confirmed the belief that the Fed has made stimulating the economy a higher priority than in the past while relaxing somewhat its aggressive attempts over the last two years to bring interest rates down.

U.S. Consumer Rates
For Week Ended Aug. 13.

Instrument	Rate
Passbook Savings	5.50%
"All Saver's" Certificates	8.75%
6-Month Savings Certificates	11.34%
Tax-Exempt Bonds	11.56%
Money Market Funds	11.50%
Home Mortgages	17.28%

through tight control of the money supply. "The Fed's move says you don't need the money supply as an indicator of policy, because the policy has become so clearly designed to inject reserves to the banking system," said Mr. Leeds.

M-1 Grows \$2 Billion

Late Friday, the Fed reported that the basic money supply, known as M-1, expanded by \$2 billion in the week ended Aug. 4. The increase was right on target with Wall Street expectations and became one more factor in extending a strong two-day rally in the government securities market.

Short-term Treasury bills plunged in yield by a full percentage point on Thursday and Friday. Three-month bills were offered late Friday at a yield of 8.83 percent, while six-month bills were offered at 9.9 percent. By contrast, both of these maturities yielded well above 14 percent in mid-February.

Meanwhile, the Treasury's bellwether 14-percent bond on Friday soared 2 1/2 points, or \$2 1/2 for each \$1,000 face value, in a performance that dazzled dealers and customers alike. The bond finished at a price of 108 30/32, to yield 12.82 percent. It was its highest price and lowest yield since the bond traded in late 1981 at 110.

Signs of lower interest rates also helped push prices sharply higher

Memorex Corp. involving "generally similar" issues raised in this litigation.

The appeals court observed that Judge Edelstein also "expressed his concern that Mr. Baxter had never publicly disclosed his prior representation and raised the possibility of a conflict of interest."

European Case Remains

Then, on March 19, the district judge permitted Philip M. Stern, an author and philanthropist, to appear as a friend of the court to challenge dismissal of the IBM case on two grounds, failure to comply with the Tunney Act and a possible conflict of interest by Mr. Baxter.

After IBM filed its petition challenging the judge's action, the appeals court issued a brief order dismissing the conflict-of-interest claim, but it reserved judgment on the Tunney Act question until now.

Calling it "an extraordinary case," the appeals court observed that "the parties in this litigation have seen four changes of administration with corresponding shifts in civil antitrust policies."

IBM still faces an antitrust suit being pursued by the European Economic Community, which has charged the U.S. company with using its dominance of Europe's computer market to stifle competition.

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Aug. 13, excluding bank service charges.

Country	Unit	Rate	Country	Unit	Rate	Country	Unit	Rate
Australia	A\$	0.75	Canada	C\$	0.75	Denmark	Dkkr	6.46
Belgium	Bfr	36.36	France	Ffr	6.55	Germany	DM	3.36
Canada	C\$	0.75	Italy	Lira	2036	Japan	Yen	163.6
France	Ffr	6.55	Netherlands	Gld	3.76	Switzerland	Sfr	7.20
Germany	DM	3.36	Spain	Ptas	166.37	Sweden	Kr	4.66
Italy	Lira	2036	UK	£	1.93	Switzerland	Sfr	7.20
Netherlands	Gld	3.76	US	\$	1.00	Sweden	Kr	4.66
Spain	Ptas	166.37				Switzerland	Sfr	7.20
Sweden	Kr	4.66				Sweden	Kr	4.66
Switzerland	Sfr	7.20				Switzerland	Sfr	7.20
UK	£	1.93				Switzerland	Sfr	7.20
US	\$	1.00				Switzerland	Sfr	7.20

Source: Reuters. 12:00 PM. (a) Commercial bank. (b) Amounts needed to buy one unit. (c) Units of 100. (d) Units of 1,000.

Cities Service Considers Occidental Merger Offer

By Douglas Martin
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Occidental Petroleum has offered to pay approximately \$4 billion for Cities Service, which has been scrambling to find a merger partner since Gulf Oil withdrew its offer 10 days ago.

Analysts and stock market traders expressed delight Friday, saying the deal may save Wall Street investors hundreds of millions of dollars they feared they had lost.

Many analysts expect the U.S. stock market to go into a final plunge before recovering. Page 9.

when Gulf bowed out of its planned merger with Cities Service.

"It's Christmas come early," said Michael Sofia, vice president of arbitrage at the brokerage firm of E.F. Hutton.

William LeFevre, a market strategist for Purcell, Graham & Co., said, "Investors may look more favorably on stocks in general because of this."

Occidental is the 13th-largest U.S. oil company, while Cities Service is the 20th. A combination of the two concerns would create the eighth-biggest oil company in the United States.

Monday Deadline Given

Cities Service said its board will meet on Monday to consider the Occidental offer but stressed that it is still considering other opportunities. Occidental, applying pressure, gave Cities Service a deadline of Monday to make a decision.

Armand Hammer, chairman of Occidental, in a 10-page letter sent to Cities Service, offered to pay \$50 a share for half the company's stock. The remainder would be paid in notes guaranteed by Occidental and in Occidental preferred stock. Both companies emphasized that the letter did not constitute a formal tender offer.

By contrast, Gulf had offered to pay \$63 for 51 percent of Cities Service with the remainder in fixed-income securities. The Gulf offer was valued at approximately \$5 billion.

Before the Gulf offer, Cities Service stock was trading for less than \$37.75 a share, a price that had been buoyed by a previous offer for the company by Mesa Petroleum Co.

After the termination of the Gulf offer, fears of a price collapse



Armand Hammer

to less than \$20 a share swept Wall Street. On Friday, Cities Service shares rose \$1.75, to \$33.25, and Occidental rose 25 cents, to \$17.50, on the New York Stock Exchange before trading was halted in both stocks late in the day.

Professionals on Wall Street had sustained heavy losses, estimated at as much as \$300 million, as a result of the Gulf withdrawal. The reason was the heavy buying by speculators who had hoped to receive \$63 from Gulf for their shares, but then saw the figure slide to less than half that level.

Mr. Hammer said in a statement Friday that an Occidental team had determined that there were "no antitrust obstacles" of the sort that caused the Federal Trade Commission to object to the Gulf merger.

Analysts generally supported this contention, pointing out that Occidental, unlike Gulf, has no refineries or retail outlets. Gulf had cited the commission's objection as one reason for withdrawing its bid.

Economic Sense

A commission official, who asked not to be identified, said his agency will be examining the antitrust implications of the offer, but declined to comment on what action might be taken.

The agency had objected to the Gulf offer because it would have diminished competition in certain gasoline and aviation fuel markets, and possibly infringed on competi-

tion through a petroleum pipeline in which both companies had an interest.

Industry analysts said the deal between staunchly independent Occidental, noted for its international activities, and the solidly domestic Cities Service appeared to make economic sense.

Constantine Flakos of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith, said, "They complement each other well."

Sal Iacono of Unterberg, Rothschild & Towbin, said, "They really don't have much in the way of reserves in the United States, and they have a tradition of acquisitions."

Last year, for example, Occidental surprised business analysts by acquiring Iowa Beef Processors, after previously expanding into coal and other energy areas.

Analysts suggested that acquisition of Cities Service would dramatically increase Occidental's domestic oil reserves, which are considerably overshadowed by the company's foreign holdings. Occidental would, in effect, be acquiring oil reserves at about \$5 a barrel, compared to a finding cost of roughly \$15.

Zero-Coupon Notes

Occidental's letter, dated Friday, said that it is "prepared to commence on or before" next Thursday the cash tender offer for half the shares.

This first stage would be followed by a merger under which each remaining Cities Service share would be converted into \$33.33 of zero-coupon Cities Service notes guaranteed by Occidental and one-third of a share of Occidental's preferred stock.

With a zero-coupon instrument, the return for the investor is the difference between what is paid for the issue and what is received at maturity.

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August 1982.

مكتبة من الكتب

Provided by White Weld Securities, London, Tel.: 623 1277; a Division of Financiere Credit Suisse - First Boston

dm 188	Philippines	5/30	Dec	77	15.24	15.24	8.50	8.50
dm 189	Philippines	7/15	Nov	80	15.34	15.31	7.82	7.82
dm 190	Philippines	4/34	Feb	81	15.49	15.46	7.58	7.58
CENTRAL AMERICA								
dm 191	Brazil	4/34	Mar	77	19.72	19.72	7.17	7.17
dm 192	Brazil	8/12	Nov	78	19.74	19.74	6.92	6.92
dm 193	South Africa	7/2	Nov	77	19.74	19.74	6.92	6.92
dm 194	South Africa	7/2	Nov	78	19.74	19.74	6.92	6.92
dm 195	South Africa	7/2	Nov	79	19.74	19.74	6.92	6.92
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dm 323	South Africa	7/2	Nov	07	19.74	19.74	6.92	6.92
dm 324	South Africa	7/2	Nov	08	19.74	19.74	6.92	6.92
dm 325	South Africa	7/2	Nov	09	19.74	19.74	6.92	6.92
dm 326	South Africa	7/2	Nov	10	19.74	19.74	6.92	6.92
dm 327	South Africa	7/2	Nov	11	19.74	19.74	6.92	6.92
dm 328	South Africa	7/2	Nov	12	19.74	19.74	6.92	6.92
dm 329	South Africa	7/2	Nov	13	19.74	19.74	6.92	6.92
dm 330	South Africa	7/2	Nov	14	19.74	19.74	6.92	6.92
dm 331	South Africa	7/2	Nov	15	19.74	19.74	6.92	6.92
dm 332	South Africa	7/2	Nov	16	19.74	19.74	6.92	6.92
dm 333	South Africa	7/2	Nov	17	19.74	19.74	6.92	6.92
dm 334	South Africa	7/2	Nov	18	19.74	19.74	6.92	6.92
dm 335	South Africa	7/2	Nov	19	19.74	19.74	6.92	6.92
dm 336	South Africa	7/2	Nov	20	19.74	19.74	6.92	6.92
dm 337	South Africa	7/2	Nov	21	19.74	19.74	6.92	6.92
dm 338	South Africa	7/2	Nov	22	19.74	19.74	6.92	6.92
dm 339	South Africa	7/2	Nov	23	19.74	19.74	6.92	6.92
dm 340	South Africa	7/2	Nov	24	19.74	19.74	6.92	6.92
dm 341	South Africa	7/2	Nov	25	19.74	19.74	6.92	6.92
dm 342	South Africa	7/2	Nov	26	1			

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Saudis Said to Weigh Oil Marketing Change

MANAMA, Bahrain — Saudi Arabia is considering selling oil to companies outside the Aramco group, apparently because its four U.S. corporate partners have let the kingdom's output drop to the lowest level in a decade, the Middle East Economic Survey said Sunday.

The Aramco partners have said Saudi crude is overpriced, but Riyadh is not contemplating any cut in the kingdom's \$34-a-barrel price at present, the authoritative magazine said.

The Aramco four — Exxon Corp., Standard Oil Co. of California, Texaco Inc. and Mobil Corp. — have cut the volume of Saudi oil they are pumping and are largely behind an expected drop in output to below 5.5 million barrels daily this month, the lowest in the past decade, MEES said.

The magazine said the kingdom is seriously considering a change in marketing policy to allow foreign governments and companies to buy Saudi oil, which has been restricted to sales by the state oil company, Petromin.

Aramco last year pumped 98 percent of the kingdom's output of 3.8 million barrels a day. MEES said output fell last May to 6.6 million barrels daily, rose in June to about 6.5 million and dropped

below 6 million again in July. The kingdom's official ceiling is 7 million.

MEES said that until now Petromin's oil sales, mainly to governments and state-run companies, have been restricted to serve economic and political objectives with volumes limited so that Aramco pumped the bulk of Saudi crude.

Petromin's sales contracts, excluding oil under incentive contracts to partners in Saudi industrial projects, probably total about 1.6 million barrels a day. But actual liftings undoubtedly are much lower in view of market conditions, the magazine said.

MEES calculated that the Aramco partners are probably extracting about 3 million barrels daily, compared with 7 million at peak periods last year.

The magazine also reported that a four-member OPEC market-monitoring committee will meet as expected on Friday in Vienna. But MEES said it is extremely unlikely that a full emergency OPEC meeting will follow because the group is too divided on prices and production to make talks useful.

An OPEC meeting last month in Vienna ended in disarray when ministers failed to agree on output sharing to defend prices amid the global oil glut.

The Financial Collapse of a Saudi Money-Changer



Abdullah Saleh al-Rajhi, son of the chairman of Saudi Arabia's largest money-changing company, started his own competing business, with headquarters in Dammam, and as many as 40 branches. The company's primary business is changing money for foreign workers in Saudi Arabia, but Mr. al-Rajhi also speculated in precious metals.

As a result of losses from speculation, the company's finances became increasingly difficult, and it temporarily closed its doors in July 1982. The Saudi Arabian Monetary Authority has appointed a committee to investigate its finances and determine whether sufficient assets are available to cover debts.

At stake are millions owed to the major creditors in Britain and Belgium. Kredietbank, Belgium's third largest bank, may be owed as much as \$210 million plus financing charges. Mocatta and Gold, a British bullion trading concern, set aside \$4.6 million to cover unpaid margin calls on futures contracts held by Mr. al-Rajhi. Thomas Cook, a subsidiary of Midland Bank, is suing for \$5.4 million in unpaid travelers' checks, and Westminster Bank has a \$1.2 million claim for a line of credit extended for foreign exchange trading.

The New York Times

Creditors of Saudi Firm Hopeful

Officials Probe Affairs of Debt-Laden Money-Changer

By Steven Ratner

New York Times Service

LONDON — The affairs of a Saudi Arabian money-changer who apparently lost millions of dollars speculating in gold and silver are under scrutiny by a government-appointed committee, according to British and Saudi Arabian officials.

The appointment of the committee has raised modest hopes among creditors located mostly in Belgium and Britain that the debts of Abdullah Saleh al-Rajhi Co. — perhaps as much as \$300 million — may be repaid.

Until the appointment of the committee by the Saudi Arabian Monetary Authority, the closure of the company in mid-July after a year of difficulties had sent the creditors scurrying to protect the collateral they had for their loans.

"The company was closed down temporarily to see if its assets are enough to cover its debts," a foreign diplomat in Riyadh said in a telephone interview. "It may have sufficient assets to pay off its debts."

The committee has asked Whinney Murray & Co. to audit claims for debts submitted by foreign companies that had dealings with the Saudi Arabian money broker.

The problems of the money-changer, Abdullah Saleh al-Rajhi, son of the chairman of Saudi Arabia's biggest money-changing com-

pany, are expected to result in controls within the kingdom on money-changers, who have expanded over the years into virtual banks.

Much of their business is concentrated among foreign workers, who convert their Saudi riyals into other currencies and send the money home. The money-changers also accept deposits, but do not pay interest.

Partly because of the lack of government regulation, most details about the younger Mr. al-Rajhi's business are not known. With headquarters in Dammam, he is thought to have had as many as 40 branches throughout the province, where most of the foreign workers are located.

Like many money-changers, he also dealt in precious metals — his father is the biggest dealer in gold and foreign currency in the country. The son, however, speculated with little evident success.

Last February, Mocatta & Goldsmid, the bullion-dealing subsidiary of the Standard Chartered Bank, announced that its profits for 1981 had been nearly cut in half by a \$4.6-million provision for unpaid margin calls on gold futures contracts held by the Saudi company.

Al-Rajhi's largest creditor is Kredietbank, Belgium's third-largest bank, which is reported to have a \$210 million claim, plus financing costs of as much as \$50 million.

Kredietbank officials stressed that they are protected to a considerable extent, if not completely, by silver held on Mr. al-Rajhi's behalf and by liens on Saudi real estate owned by him. The liens, they contend, are valid even though foreigners are almost never permitted to own real estate in Saudi Arabia.

Embarrassment

A number of other financial institutions are also creditors. Thomas Cook, the travel subsidiary of Midland Bank, is suing for \$5.4 million in unpaid travelers' checks and Bank of America is owed a much smaller amount for travelers' checks. National Westminster Bank has a \$1.2-million claim on a line of credit extended for foreign exchange trading.

The incident has embarrassed the Saudi government, which is eager for Saudi financiers to be portrayed as responsible. As a result, little mention has been made in the tightly controlled Saudi press of the al-Rajhi affair.

Officials of the Saudi Arabian Monetary Authority could not be reached by telephone for comment, but foreign bankers said they were cheered by the speed with which the Saudi authorities moved in July to close the money-changing operation.

The first step toward imposing government controls on the money-changing business were taken last November, when the Saudi government published proposed regulations that would require the money-changers to phase out their banking business over three years.

Creditors have no expectations of a quick resolution to the confusion. Even with the outside auditing firm looking at the company's books, the government committee is not expected to act for several months. Meanwhile, most of the creditors have initiated legal action in Saudi courts.

With all the uncertainties, no one here was willing to venture any answers.

Alla Seeks Waivers

LONDON (Reuters) — Grupo Industrial Alla is requesting a waiver from holders of its \$75 million floating-rate Euronote on agreements requiring the company to maintain certain financial ratios. Bankers Trust said Friday as trustee.

The waivers will be voted on by noteholders at a meeting in London next Friday, Bankers Trust said in a statement here. The troubled Mexican company, which has suspended interest payments by some of its subsidiaries, owes about \$2.3 billion to foreign creditors.

Carl Gewirtz is on vacation. His columns will resume Sept. 13.

Many Wall Street Analysts Expect Crushing Finale to Bear Market

By William G. Shepherd Jr.

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The last leg of a bear market is often crushing: a swift plunge in stock prices on heavy volume that pounds small investors and institutions alike, leaving them with big losses and shattered emotions. In the vacuum that remains, investors can begin rebuilding their confidence.

That last leg is exactly where the stock market now seems headed. Indeed, it is hard to find anyone on Wall Street these days who does not believe, or at least suspect, that the bear market is moving into some sort of climactic phase that will purge the investment community of its pent-up fears of economic collapse.

In the past two weeks, market averages have plunged as Wall Street, beset by cruel economic news from all sides, has time after time been unable to mount a sustained rally. That is a sign, many securities analysts say, that even the most steel-willed optimists may be about to throw in the towels.

"The market's going to take the ultimate dive to culmination in the next few weeks," said James L. Freeman, director of research at First Boston Corp. "Battered down the hatches."

The Dow Jones industrial average, battered by the recession, a plunge in corporate profits and anxieties that brokerage firms as well as banks are becoming increasingly vulnerable, slid 45 points in eight sessions through Thursday before regaining 11.13 points Friday to close at 788.05. The average is down almost 25 percent from its peak in April, 1981, of 1,030.

'Reading Tea Leaves'

Confusion seems to be the order of the day. "Nobody can tell if we're starting a depression or ending one," said a mutual fund manager. "The market is one giant gamble."

"I don't know what's going on," said Barton M. Biggs, the portfolio strategist at Morgan Stanley & Co. "The market's reading tea leaves."

Many bulls — while they concede that a sharp decline is likely — are acting on the longer-term assumption that a boom is coming on the other side. They are determined "to tough it out," said Robert J. Farrell, chief market analyst at Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Inc.

It is just that group of optimists, Mr. Farrell said, that must be driven to sell before the market hits bottom. As Mr. Farrell figures it, a final sell-off could come by November and maybe sooner.

A cardinal rule of the stock market, however, is that what most people expect usually does not happen. In 1974, when panic sell-

Is Doomsday Discounted?

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Wall Street abounds in theories.

One is that the market's current decline may be only one phase in a much longer bear market that began 17 years ago. The argument is that the market has been discounting, in piecemeal fashion, the danger of depression ever since December, 1965, when the Federal Reserve first raised the discount rate to try to slow inflation. That was when investors first realized that the cure for inflation could bring a severe economic slump.

A way to make the Dow Jones industrial average look truly disastrous — and thus make stocks appear cheap — is to adjust the average for inflation. Instead of being at 788, Friday's closing level, the inflation-adjusted Dow would be below 250, where stock prices were in the early 1950s.

Seen in that light, the market would appear to have discounted every economic disaster short of nuclear war. Or so the theory goes.

was widely anticipated, one of the longest and most severe bear markets ended in more of a whimper. The last leg of the bear market was spread in relatively orderly fashion over nearly three months. The worst market debacles — in 1929, 1962 and to a lesser extent in 1970 — have always been those that caught investors off guard.

The most recent example of expectations betrayed has been the market's failure to react strongly to declining interest rates. Throughout the spring and the first part of the summer, the prevailing wisdom was that once rates began to come down stock prices would shoot up. Short-term rates have begun to fall, but the market slide has continued.

How Wall Street reads Friday's decline in U.S. interest rates should become evident Monday.

Granville's View

Even more disorienting is what investors perceive to be the disparity in economic policy: The inability of anyone to cut the federal budget, the flight of economic advisers from the Reagan administration, President Reagan's support for a \$99-billion tax increase. The proposed tax increase is having an especially harmful effect. Bewitched by the implications of

large budget deficits and high interest rates, Wall Street now has to worry about the proposed remedy, too.

Because the public has largely withdrawn from the market, trading this year has been dominated by institutions. Thus, if high-volume selling materializes, it may be the portfolio managers at bank trust departments, insurance companies, mutual fund and pension fund management firms that will do the dumping.

In the 1970 plunge, it was the professional who panicked and the much-maligned small investor who moved in to buy at the bottom and to stem the decline. Thus, it is interesting to speculate what the public might do. Joseph Granville, a flamboyant market-letter publisher who has a wide following among amateur investors and is heartily disliked by the Wall Street establishment, correctly called the market's top late in 1980.

In his most recent published interview in the newsletter Bottom Line, Mr. Granville stated that he expects the Dow to bottom between 550 and 650 by January. He then foresees a rally of 200 to 300 points, possibly followed by another steep decline.

Merrill Lynch's Mr. Farrell also wields a great deal of influence among investors. His view is more temperate. "I've been saying for a long time that it could go to 700 or to the low 700s," he said. "When people start saying, 'Why stop at 700? Why not 600, or 500?' — when the risk seems open-ended — that's when the bottom will occur."

Beyond that, though, Mr. Farrell is bullish. "Once you get through this critical period, say the next six months," he said, "I believe you really will see the start of the Great Bull Market of the 80s."

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Gold Options (prices in \$/oz.)

Price	Aug.	Nov.	Feb.
320	11.59-14.59	11.59-14.59	11.59-14.59
330	12.59-15.59	12.59-15.59	12.59-15.59
340	13.59-16.59	13.59-16.59	13.59-16.59
350	14.59-17.59	14.59-17.59	14.59-17.59
360	15.59-18.59	15.59-18.59	15.59-18.59
370	16.59-19.59	16.59-19.59	16.59-19.59
380	17.59-20.59	17.59-20.59	17.59-20.59
390	18.59-21.59	18.59-21.59	18.59-21.59
400	19.59-22.59	19.59-22.59	19.59-22.59
410	20.59-23.59	20.59-23.59	20.59-23.59
420	21.59-24.59	21.59-24.59	21.59-24.59
430	22.59-25.59	22.59-25.59	22.59-25.59
440	23.59-26.59	23.59-26.59	23.59-26.59
450	24.59-27.59	24.59-27.59	24.59-27.59
460	25.59-28.59	25.59-28.59	25.59-28.59
470	26.59-29.59	26.59-29.59	26.59-29.59
480	27.59-30.59	27.59-30.59	27.59-30.59
490	28.59-31.59	28.59-31.59	28.59-31.59
500	29.59-32.59	29.59-32.59	29.59-32.59

Gold 327.50-328.00

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World Bank Predicts Low Economic Growth

WASHINGTON

— The outlook for the world economy is even gloomier than last year and there is grave concern for the poorest countries, the World Bank said Sunday.

Last year the bank predicted only modest global economic growth of between 2.2 and 3.2 percent for the 1980s.

The bank chose not to change its forecast in this year's report, but officials said it now appeared growth would be at the lower end of the range.

The report said the outlook for developing countries, especially in sub-Saharan Africa, was a matter of grave concern. It said India and China may not be able to sustain the progress they made in the 1970s without continued external assistance.

Severely Depressed

"In the other low-income countries, which are even more heavily dependent on aid flows, output growth is likely to remain severely depressed," the bank said.

Bevan Waide, the World Bank official who oversaw work on the report, said the plight of the developing countries was compounded by the reluctance of some of the world's richer nations to contribute to multinational lending.

The bank said the outlook for the developing world was further clouded by growing protectionist trade sentiment and high interest rates in the industrial countries.

"It may be more difficult for developing countries to repeat past achievements in export growth and in penetrating markets in industrial countries," the report said.

Monetary Policy Criticized

It also noted that Poland's inability to meet the bulk of its debt obligations to Western lenders this year had had "a chilling effect on the World environment for capital flows."

The outlook for industrial countries, it said, although not as dire as that for the developing nations, was nonetheless far from encouraging.

The report said, "Despite weak oil prices, many of the industrial countries are still not adjusting, in the sense of bringing investment and savings into equilibrium at a high enough level to sustain rapid growth, and if governments that are making the effort to do so are symmetized by political pressures, then low global growth for the rest of the decade would follow."

The bank noted that many industrial countries have held down their growth by relying heavily on tight, anti-inflation monetary policies, which have forced up interest rates.

Tax Fear Unnerves Bond Market

(Continued from Page 7)

posed, the issuers have to protect themselves," a Morgan Guaranty spokesman said.

The new language would ask the investor to agree to one of three conditions, at the option of the investor. He could sign a statement saying he was not a U.S. person; he could take the bond in registered form; or, to the extent that tax authorities would allow, he could agree to deposit the securities in Cede or Euroclear, the two Eurobond clearinghouses.

In addition, the text said that if the above choices did not meet with the approval of the IRS, the issuer would be able to call the issue at par, the warrants at their original selling prices, or the issue with the warrants at a premium reflecting the cost of the warrants.

For the IBM issue, this would be par for the bonds, \$25 each for the warrants and 103½ for bond and warrant. For the Du Pont issue it would be par for the bond, \$38 each for the warrants, or 103.8 for bond and warrant.

The lead managers of the other issues were expected to follow suit. The issues were to be signed after investors had responded to the telerexes.

For an investor who purchased bonds or warrants at a discount and was willing to gamble on the

call, there might be profits to be had. But few seemed willing to take the gamble.

As one explained: "If these bonds go out into the market with those call features attached, I would have to sell because if I believe interest rates are going to fall over the next 12 months, as I do, I want to be locked up nice and tight in a high yield without a call feature that can be exercised in three months."

Others agreed that each investor would have to make his own decision, a choice based on portfolio considerations. "They wouldn't speculate on politics," a banker said.

Speculation was something no one was very interested in Friday. There were too many unknowns. If the language troubling the Eurobond market were to be stripped from the tax package, as many here believed it would be, then the entire Friday the 13th exercise in instant redocumentation would become moot.

And if the language was not changed? Ignoring for the moment the five issues under scrutiny right now, what would happen to the Eurobond market if its attractiveness suddenly were to diminish in the eyes of the U.S. issuer?

Would the market be able to adapt? Would a market so intent

on bonds by issuers like AT&T, IBM and Philip Morris be able to find happiness exclusively in deals by the European Investment Bank, French Railways and the World Bank? Or would other taxing powers follow the U.S. lead and begin taking a cut, turning the entire market into a maze of domestic markets gone mildly international?

With all the uncertainties, no one here was willing to venture any answers.

Alla Seeks Waivers

LONDON (Reuters) — Grupo Industrial Alla is requesting a waiver from holders of its \$75 million floating-rate Euronote on agreements requiring the company to maintain certain financial ratios. Bankers Trust said Friday as trustee.

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Carl Gewirtz is on vacation. His columns will resume Sept. 13.

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Nederlandsche Middenstandsbank N.V.
Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V.

Credit Suisse First Boston Limited

Daiwa Europe N.V.

Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft

Kuwait Investment Company (S.A.K.)

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August 4, 1982

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	Sales In	100%	High	Low	Lost	Ch
KTRON	222	9%	6%	4%	—	
KVP	25	6%	6%	6%	+	
Kahler 179	14	19	18%	7%	+	
Kafas 271.44	18	15	14%	14%	—	
Kannon .44	189	17	14%	14%	+	
Kane 771.30	2	2%	2%	2%	+	
KCHV 2.65	1128	43	67%	67%	—	
Korner	498	13	12	12	—	
Kasler 15e	75	9%	9%	9%	—	
Kearns 30e	182	14%	15%	14%	—	

Sales in	Net	Sales in
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(Continued on Page 11)

For the Week Ending Aug. 13, 1982

Total volume: 243,611. Open in 1984, 166,500—Not traded 2,300.

For the Week Ending Aug. 13, 1982

15	14	1/2	r
Herdong	28	7 1/2	r
27 1/2	25	3 1/2	3 1/2

Earnings of Major U.S. Airlines

Aggregate operating profit or loss of major U.S. airlines in billions of dollars

Year	Aggregate operating profit or loss (billions of dollars)
'76	0.6
'77	0.8
'78	1.2
'79	0.3
'80	-0.1
'81	-0.5

DEREGULATION TAKES EFFECT OCT. 1978

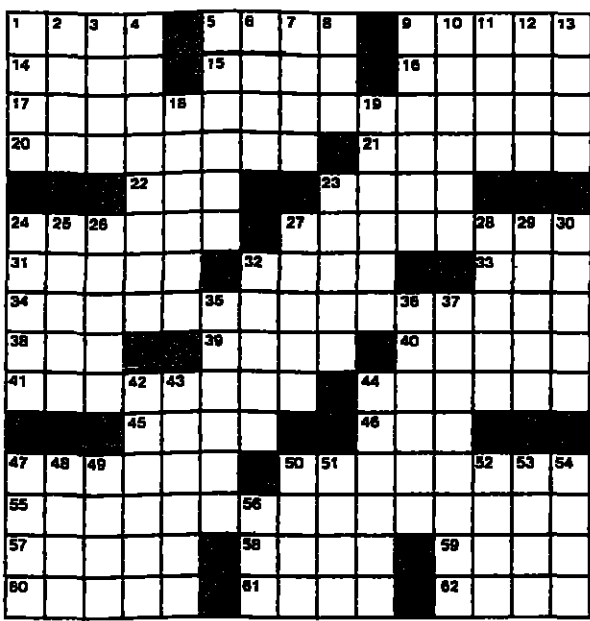
Includes American, Braniff, Continental, Delta, Eastern, Northwest, Pan Am, Republic, Trans World, United, USAir and Western

Source: Civil Aeronautics Board

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CROSSWORD



ACROSS

- 1 Spoken "Serpico" author
9 Rowed through
14 Passed a rope through
15 Suffix with assist
16 Kind of force or strength
17 Broadway hit: 1938
20 Watches
21 Pledged faiths
22 Aficionado
23 Earth sci.
24 Art of self-defense
27 Smith and Jones, e.g.
31 Speedily
32 — dist
33 Corrode
34 Song popularized by Pearl Bailey
38 Homophone for Ayr
39 Decays
40 Nobel in Physiology: 1970
41 Riddlers of a sort
- 44 One more time
45 Word with bath or lap
46 Dull routine
47 Observation
50 Counterfeit
51 Loesser-Carmichael hit: 1938
57 Hindu queen
58 Tip
59 Zola novel
60 Edit
61 Sweetsop
62 Lath
- 19 Sound system
23 Blasts
24 Smith and Jackson
25 Separate
26 One gathering hay
27 Theatrical lights
28 — Park, Calif.
29 — beaver
30 Supply
32 "And — a big red rose"
35 High-pitched voice
36 Holding right
37 Puts on the block
42 Up and about
43 Had a colt
44 Bursts forth
47 Raison d'
48 Emulated
49 Corn bread
50 Narrow shoal
51 Ernie or Gomer
52 Girasol
53 Arm bone
54 Back or bucket follower
56 Airline abbr.

DOWN

- 1 Scraps
2 Nicholas or "Schoolboy"
3 Bard's river
4 Military command
5 Oceanic
6 Feed the pot
7 Heine's sighs
8 View
9 Merle of movies
10 Interstice
11 Shade of brown
12 Greenland settlement
13 Condensations
18 Declaims

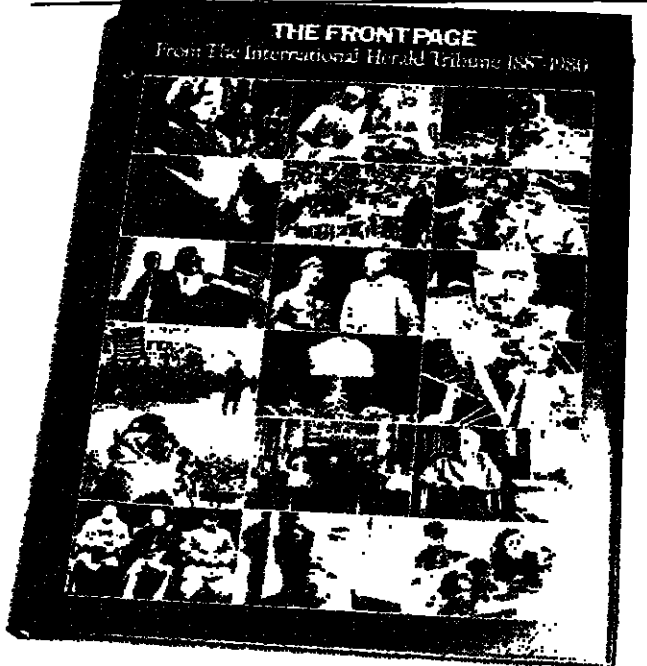
WEATHER

	HIGH	LOW		HIGH	LOW						
	C	F	C	C	F						
ALABAMA	78	70	15	59	Cloudy	LOS ANGELES	29	84	48	Fair	
ALGIERS	28	22	18	64	Fair	MADRID	26	18	64	Fair	
AMSTERDAM	19	16	52	61	Rain	MALAGA	22	17	62	Cloudy	
ANKARA	27	21	8	46	Fair	MEXICO CITY	26	24	17	57	Fair
ATHENS	23	19	22	72	Fair	MIAMI	32	24	24	73	Showers
AUCKLAND	13	10	7	43	Rain	MILAN	24	20	48	Cloudy	
BANGKOK	32	26	27	77	Cloudy	MONTREAL	21	12	54	Fair	
BEIRUT	22	19	-	-	N.A.	MOSCOW	29	18	59	Rain	
BERLIN	23	17	13	23	Fair	MUNICH	22	11	52	Fair	
BOSTON	28	22	15	59	Overcast	NAIROBI	26	22	54	Overcast	
BRUSSELS	21	14	17	20	Fair	NASSAU	30	21	23	Fair	
BUCHAREST	30	24	15	59	Fair	NEW DELHI	32	24	73	Fair	
BUDAPEST	31	24	16	64	Fair	NEW YORK	24	17	63	Fair	
BUEENOS AIRES	22	19	17	63	Fair	NICE	27	21	34	Overcast	
CAIRO	38	30	23	73	Fair	OSLO	21	17	48	Fair	
CAPE TOWN	14	11	6	43	Cloudy	PARIS	35	26	79	Overcast	
CASABLANCA	29	24	20	68	Cloudy	PEKING	31	20	59	Fair	
CHICAGO	28	22	17	63	Cloudy	PRAGUE	21	10	26	Cloudy	
COPENHAGEN	20	16	13	55	Fair	REYKJAVIK	11	52	4	Rain	
COSTA DEL SOL	33	26	18	64	Fair	RIO DE JANEIRO	32	24	73	Fair	
DAMASCUS	34	26	17	63	Fair	ROME	32	20	18	Fair	
DUBLIN	17	13	12	54	Overcast	SAD PAULO	29	24	13	55	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	19	14	5	41	Overcast	SEOUL	29	24	72	Fair	
FLORENCE	22	16	11	61	Fair	SHANGHAI	33	21	25	77	Fair
FRANKFURT	25	17	12	54	Cloudy	SINGAPORE	30	24	75	Cloudy	
GENEVA	28	22	15	59	Showers	STOCKHOLM	19	14	50	Rain	
HARARE	16	11	6	46	Overcast	SYDNEY	28	18	59	Cloudy	
HELSINKI	20	16	12	54	Overcast	TAIPEI	34	26	79	Fair	
HONG KONG	31	24	16	79	Showers	TEL AVIV	32	20	23	Fair	
HOUSTON	35	27	23	73	Fair	TOKYO	32	20	72	Fair	
ISTANBUL	30	24	17	63	Fair	TUNIS	32	20	22	Fair	
JERUSALEM	32	20	16	64	Fair	VENICE	31	20	73	Fair	
LAS PALMAS	28	22	17	63	Cloudy	VIENNA	27	21	59	Fair	
LIMA	30	24	17	63	Cloudy	WARSAW	25	17	48	Cloudy	
LISBON	24	17	12	54	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	30	24	76	Fair	
LONDON	21	17	12	54	Cloudy	ZURICH	23	13	55	Fair	

Readings from the previous 24 hours.

THE FRONT PAGE

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PEANUTS



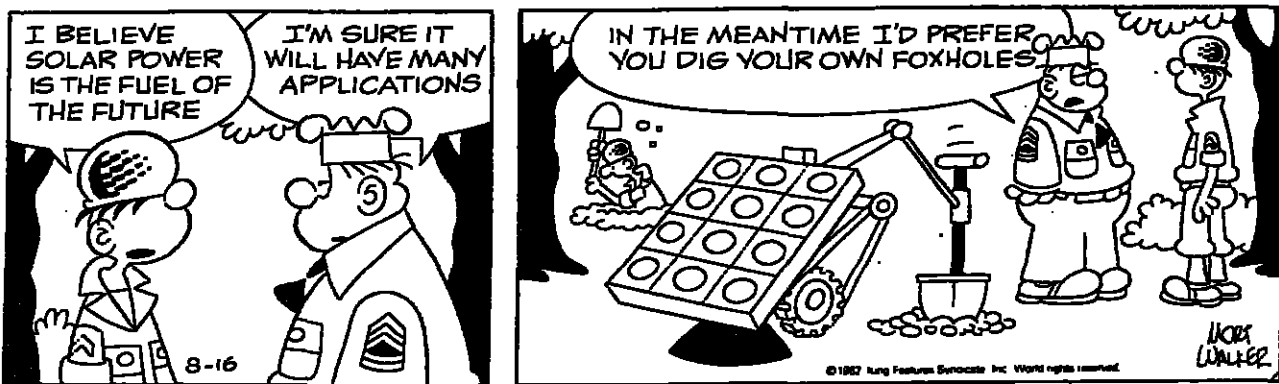
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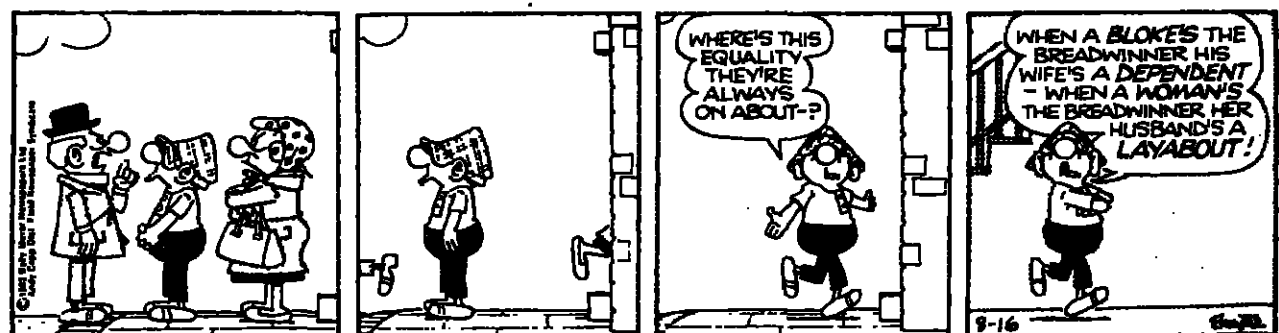
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BETTER LATE THAN NEVER



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD OF ID



DOONESBURY



JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

PETIR

HORAC

BIRDHY

ROTTET

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: "A" _____

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: DRYLY OBESE SWIVEL DRIVE

Answer: What's a parrot?—A WORDY BIRDIE

DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

THE ROAD TO OXIANA
By Robert Byron. With a new introduction by Paul Fussell. 292 pp. \$7.95.
Oxford University Press, 200 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

FOR years I've heard or read of Robert Byron's "The Road to Oxiana," one of the famous English travel books of the great period between the two World Wars. In his "Abroad," Paul Fussell says that "what 'Ulysses' is to the novel between the wars and what 'The Waste Land' is to poetry, 'The Road to Oxiana' is to the travel book."

I tried everywhere to find the book without success. Now, for the first time, Oxford University Press has made it available in the United States and, as I might have expected, the book is a bit of an anticlimax. It's a good book, very good in fact, but I can think of a number — some of them relatively unsung — that are better.

Graham Greene's travel books are more profound: Peter Mayne's "The Alleys of Marrakesh" is more charming; so are King Lake's "Eothen" and J.R. Ackerley's "Hindoo Holiday." Eric Newby's "A Short Walk in the Hindu Kush" is funnier, and all of Evelyn Waugh's travel books have more sheer literary merit.

In his introduction to "The Road to Oxiana," Paul Fussell makes a virtue of several of Byron's rather high-handed approaches to travel writing. He seems to think it a virtue that the book is written in a discontinuous style, passing without transition from place to place, day to day, or mood to mood. But while in "The Waste Land" or "Ulysses" these discontinuities are meant to function as deliberate dramatic appositions, Byron's strike me as determined by the flickerings of his interest. From a literary point of view they seem to be essentially casual or improvisational shifts.

Byron himself complains that reading Proust during his travels has infected him with uncontrolled detail, and indeed he does go on longer than I would have wished in describing certain buildings in Persia and Afghanistan. It seems to me that one would have to have considerable powers of

visualization or an intimate acquaintance with the local architecture to profit by these descriptions.

The best part of "The Road to Oxiana" derives not so much from Byron's scholarly or literary capacities as from his antic disposition. And he is very antic. According to Fussell, he used to escape from school dressed as an elderly woman and in later life he liked to attend smart London parties dressed as Queen Victoria. Such a man might just have something original to say about Persia and Afghanistan.

Invented Conversations

According to Christopher Sykes, his companion during most of his travels, Byron was a very poor linguist, and as a consequence all of the now-English conversations recorded in the book are invented. Though it is generally the case that invented conversations are superior to actual ones, this is a travel book and perhaps it requires a new definition. Perhaps it is closer to something like Henri Michaux's imaginary travels than to the great English tradition of the 20s, '30s and '40s.

Like so many English travelers, Byron goes in for what I would call conspicuous discomfort. He has an ulcerated leg, he sleeps in a garden full of snakes, or scorpions or wasps. His sleeping bag disgorges 22 insects. He consumes inedible food and undrinkable drinks. I am tempted to ask why. What part does this discomfort play in his travels? And the only answer I can suggest is a variation of Thorstein Veblen's conspicuous consumption. Byron suffers his insights; they constitute a painful rite de passage into the world.

He has that wonderful kind of British snobbery that seems to be based entirely on aesthetic criteria, on manners and form. It is a fine tool for poking around people and places, and confers an almost ennobling insouciance on everything he says and does.

"Mr. Sykes talks to peasants," and so he was refused access to certain places. Byron complains that "to persevere sunset in these days is a political indiscretion." Not surprisingly, the local authorities were often unwilling to believe that he was what he said he was: Just a traveler.

He certainly was not just a traveler, but I'm not sure how well he would describe his peregrinations. The closest I can come is to say that he seemed to be looking for a place or a culture that would serve as a stage for a drama that he had not yet conceived — that, in fact, may even be inconceivable.

Anatole Broyard is on the staff of The New York Times.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ON the diagrammed deal North opened one spade with a thin hand that most players would prefer to pass, especially when vulnerable. The development of the auction no doubt made him wish that he had passed, for he was in a difficult situation on the third round. His partner had doubled the one no-trump overcall and then jumped to three hearts. Notice that South did not bid four hearts, since she was willing to play three no-trump if her partner held a club stopper.

North could not bid three no-trump and he was not inclined to rebid his feeble spade suit. Writhing mentally, he raised his partner to game in hearts. West led the diamond nine, and South had to plan the play.

There were nine tricks in sight, but no obvious tenth unless the diamonds broke favorably. The spades might produce a trick, but for that purpose it was important to preserve entries to the dummy. South therefore won with the diamond queen in her hand and drew trumps.

The no-trump bid by East made it quite clear that the ace-queen of spades were on that side of the table. So South planned her hopes on the ten, and led her singleton spade to dummy's nine. This deep finesse worked as planned, and East had to win with the queen. Now it was an easy matter

to establish and utilize a spade trick in dummy, ruffing out East's ace and using dummy's diamonds as entries.

If East had held the spade ten instead of the four, he would have had to avoid a trap. If after taking the ten he had led three rounds of clubs, South would have been able to ruff and lead one more round of trumps. And with the ace-king of diamonds still in the dummy, South would have brought off a rare trump squeeze, fully worthy of the grandmaster rank she was due to earn 14 years later.

NORTH (D)			
♠ K J 9 8 6			
♥ 9 3			
♦ A K 6			
♣ 10 6 2			
WEST			
♠ 10 7 3 2			
♥ 10 8 7			
♦ 9 8			
♣ J 9 7 3			
EAST			
♠ A Q 4			
♥ 6 5			
♦ J 10 4 2			
♣ A K Q 6			
SOUTH			
♠ 5			
♥ A K Q J 4 2			
♦ Q 7 5 3			
♣ 5 4			

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:
North East South West
1♠ 1NT 1♥ 1♠
Pass Pass Pass Pass
4♥ Pass Pass Pass
West led the diamond nine.

RADIO NEWSCASTS

BBC WORLD SERVICE

News of 0900, 1200, 1500, 1800, 2000, 2200, 2400, 0100, 0400, 0700, 0900, 1100, 1300, 1500, 1700, 1900, 2100, 2300, 2500, 2700, 2900, 3100, 3300, 3500, 3700, 3900, 4100, 4300, 4500, 4700, 4900, 5100, 5300, 5500, 5700, 5900, 6100, 6300, 6500, 6700, 6900, 7100, 7300, 7500, 7700, 7900, 8100, 8300, 8500, 8700, 8900, 9100, 9300, 9500, 9700, 9900, 10100, 10300, 10500, 10700, 10900, 11100, 11300, 11500, 11700, 11900, 12100, 12300, 12500, 12700, 12900, 13100, 13300, 13500, 13700, 13900, 14100, 14300, 14500, 14700, 14900, 15100, 15300, 15500, 15700, 15900, 16100, 16300, 16500, 16700, 16900, 17100, 17300, 17500, 17700, 17900, 18100, 18300, 18500, 18700, 18900, 19100, 19300, 19500, 19700, 19900, 20100, 20300, 20500, 20700, 20900, 21100, 21300, 21500, 21700, 21900, 22100, 22300, 22500, 22700, 22900, 23100, 23300, 23500, 23700, 23900, 24100, 24300, 24500, 24700, 24900, 25100, 25300, 25500, 25700, 25900, 26100, 26300, 26500, 26700, 26900, 27100, 27300, 27500, 27700, 27900, 28100, 28300, 28500, 28700, 28900, 29100, 29300, 29500, 29700, 29900, 30100, 30300, 30500, 30700, 30900, 31100, 31300, 31500, 31700, 31900, 32100, 32300, 32500, 32700, 32900, 33100, 33300, 33500, 33700, 33900, 34100, 34300, 34500, 34700, 34900, 35100, 35300, 35500, 35700, 35900, 36100, 36300, 36500, 36700, 36900, 37100, 37300, 37500, 37700, 37900, 38100, 38300, 38500, 38700, 38900, 39100, 39300, 39500, 39700, 39900, 40100, 40300, 40500, 40700, 40900, 41100, 41300, 41500, 41700, 41900, 42100, 42300, 42500, 42700, 42900, 43100, 43300, 43500, 43700, 43900, 44100, 44300, 44500, 44700, 44900, 45100, 45300, 45500, 45700, 45900, 46100, 46300, 46500, 46700, 46900, 47100, 47300, 47500, 47700, 47900, 48100, 48300, 48500, 48700, 48900, 49100, 49300, 49500, 49700, 49900, 50100, 50300, 50500, 50700, 50900, 51100, 51300, 51500, 51700, 51900, 52100, 52300, 52500, 52700, 52900, 53100, 53300, 53500, 53700, 53900, 54100, 54300, 54500, 54700, 54900, 55100, 55300, 55500, 55700, 55900, 56100, 56300, 56500, 56700, 56900, 57100, 57300, 57500, 57700, 57900, 58100, 58300, 58500, 58700, 58900, 59100, 59300, 59500, 59700, 59900, 60100, 60300, 60500, 60700, 60900, 61100, 61300, 61500, 61700, 61900, 62100, 62300, 62500, 62700, 62900, 63100, 63300, 63500, 63700, 63900, 64100, 64300, 64500, 64700, 64900, 65100, 65300, 65500, 65700, 65900, 66100, 66300, 66500, 66700, 66900, 67100, 67300, 67500, 67700, 67900, 68100, 68300, 68500, 68700, 68900, 69100, 69300, 69500, 69700, 69900, 70100, 70300, 70500, 70700, 70900, 71100, 71300, 71500, 71700, 71900, 72100, 72300, 72500, 72700, 72900, 73100, 73300, 73500, 73700, 73900, 74100, 74300, 74500, 74700, 74900, 75100, 75300, 75500, 75700, 75900, 76100, 76300, 76500, 76700, 76900, 77100, 77300, 77500, 77700, 77900, 78100, 78300, 78500, 78700, 78900, 79100, 79300, 79500, 79700, 79900, 80100, 80300, 80500, 80700, 80900, 81100, 81300, 81500, 81700, 81900, 82100, 82300, 82500, 82700, 82900, 83100, 83300, 83500, 83700, 83900, 84100, 84300, 84500, 84700, 84900, 85100, 85300, 85500, 85700, 85900, 86100, 86300, 86500, 86700, 86900, 87100, 87300, 87500, 87700, 87900, 88100, 88300, 88500, 88700, 88900, 89100, 89300, 89500, 89700, 89900, 90100, 90300, 90500, 9

SPORTS

Braves End Loss Streak at 11

United Press International
SAN DIEGO — The Atlanta Braves broke an 11-game losing streak Saturday night, edging the San Diego Padres, 6-5, when Ruffin Linares delivered a pinch-hit, two-run single to shallow center field in the eighth inning.

In the eighth, Bill Pociorek opened with a walk against Juan Pineda and Ruffin Linares was safe when second baseman Jim Flannery booted his grounder. Terry Harper drew a walk to load the bases and Linares then stroked a 1-1 pitch from Gary Lomas to drive in Pociorek and Ramirez.

It was Atlanta's first victory since Aug. 2. The Braves had dropped 13 of their last 16 outings in skidding from a nine-game lead in the National League West.

Phillies 15, Expos 11

In Montreal, Bill Robinson ignited a nine-run eighth with a single and capped it with a grand slam home run as Philadelphia held on for a 15-11 run-in victory over the Expos. The victory gave the Phillies a three-game winning streak for the first time since the season began.

In Pittsburgh, Lonnie Smith hit a two-run homer and Darrell Porter and Mike Ramsey drove home

a run apiece to lead the Cardinals past the Pirates, 4-1. John Supper (5-2) went 7 1/3 innings for the victory; Bruce Sutter earned his 24th save of the year.

Cubs 7, Mets 4

In New York, Jody Davis drove in four runs and Steve Henderson broke a sixth-inning tie with a

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

home run to help Chicago down the Mets, 7-4. Henderson's homer came off reliever Pete Falcone (6-8). Mike Proby (3-2) relieved Ferguson Jenkins in the fifth. Lee Smith earned his seventh save.

Astros 2, Reds 0

In Cincinnati, Bob Knepper and Randy Moffitt combined on an eight-inning shutout as the Astros won one run and scored another to boost Houston past the Reds, 2-0. Loser Bruce Berenyi gave up five hits and one unearned run through seven innings.

Giants 4, Dodgers 2

In Los Angeles, Chili Davis and Joe Morgan hit bases-empty home runs to pace San Francisco's 4-2 decision over the Dodgers — Jim Barr's first victory over Los Angeles in eight years. Barr (3-2), who returned to the Giants as a free agent this year, scattered nine hits before departing in the seventh. Combined with Atlanta's victory

over San Diego, the loss put the Dodgers' Western Division lead over the Braves to 1 1/2 games.

Royals 1, Tigers 0

In the American League, in Detroit, reliever Dave Tobik's bases-loaded walk to Greg Pryor in the ninth forced in the game's only run as Kansas City beat the Tigers, 1-0. Dan Pety (12-7) held the Royals to five hits and struck out the first two hitters in the ninth. But Steve Hammond singled, and after Pety threw 10 straight balls in pitching to Frank White, John Wathan and Pryor, Tobik relieved. Tobik went to a 3-2 count before issuing the outside pitch that forced in the deciding run.

Orioles 5, Red Sox 2

In Boston, Joe Nolan hit a run-scoring sacrifice fly in the 10th and Rich Dauer capped the inning with a two-run single to lift Baltimore past the Red Sox, 5-2.

A's 10, Angels 1

In Oakland, Calif., Dwayne Murphy scored four runs and drove in three with a home double and single in leading the A's 10-1 rout of California.

Blue Jays 4, Brewers 2

In Milwaukee, Anthony Johnson tripled in two runs to trigger a three-run ninth, and Dave Stieb scattered eight hits to spark Toronto to a 4-2 victory over the Brewers.

White Sox 6, Yankees 0

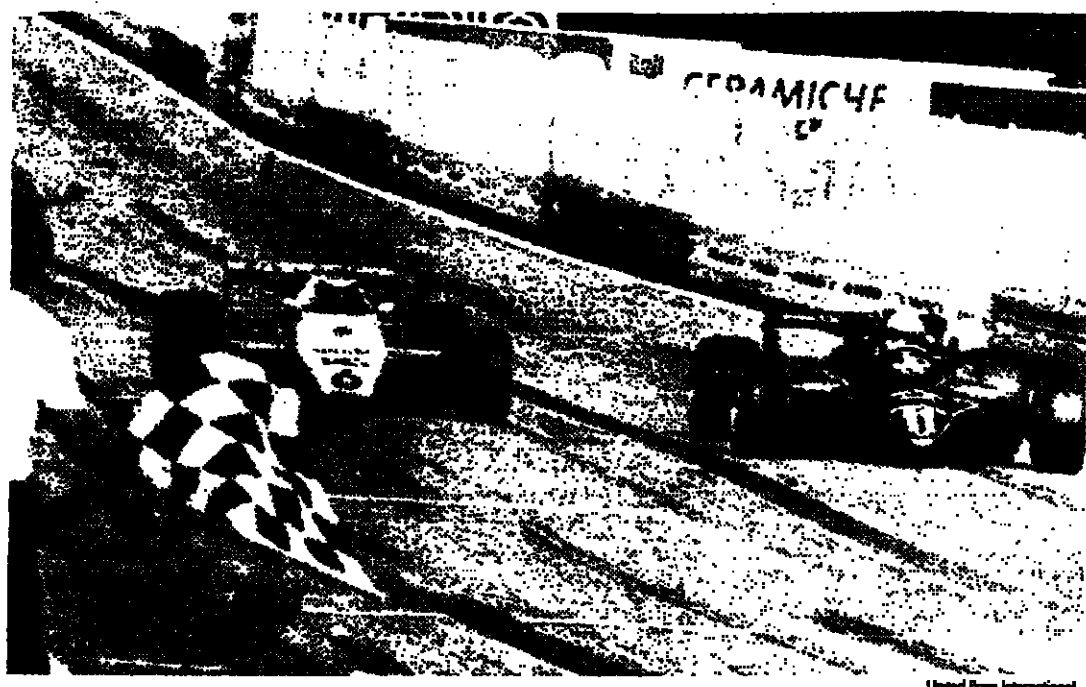
In Chicago, Carlton Fisk's three-run home run in the third helped the White Sox to a 6-0 whitewash of New York. LaMar Hoyt (14-10) gave up three hits as Chicago won for the 13th time in 16 games. Shane Rawley (6-8) took the loss for the Yankees, who fell below the .500 mark.

Rangers 3, Indians 2

In Arlington, Texas, Larry Parrish's one-out homer off Len Barker in the ninth lifted the Rangers past Cleveland, 3-2. The winners' Mike Richardson had contributed a two-run single that tied the score, 2-2, in the seventh.

Mariners 3, Twins 1

In Minneapolis, Dave Revering's bases-loaded pinch-hit single drove in two runs to cap a three-run eighth that lifted Seattle past Minnesota, 3-1.



Elio de Angelis, right, nipped Keke Rosberg by 25-hundredths of a second Sunday in Austria.

U.S. Swim Teams Ill-Prepared

By Robert Pachet

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — In the U.S. view, the recent world championships at Guayaquil, Ecuador, the most important swimming meet outside the Olympic Games, was a disaster from the moment the United States was awarded the host role several years ago. The event proved too costly to implement without federal assistance, which was not forthcoming, so it was turned back to FINA, the international governing body, and eventually Ecuador came to the rescue of its embarrassed northern neighbor.

The competition went so badly for the Americans, with eight gold medals to the East Germans' 12, that a spokesman at the U.S. Olympic Committee headquarters in Colorado Springs suggested that they probably should hang some black crepe from the building.

But across the street at the offices of U.S. Swimming, the recent replacement for the Amateur Athletic Union as the sport's U.S. governing body, Executive Director Ray Essick declined to go off the deep end.

"This is a stimulus, and we are not looking at it negatively," said Essick, unimpressed by congratulatory telegrams. "We didn't come back with our tails between our legs. For one thing, the rest of the world has caught up a little bit. For another, we did not swim well, but few performances were that spectacular."

"Early August is too early for this meet. Everyone in the future wants it to be later. In Cali (Colombia) in 1974, at this time of year, there were mediocre performances. In Berlin in 1978, the meet was later and the whole world performed very well."

The United States was particularly good in Berlin, winning 20 of 29 golds as U.S. women rebounded from a 1-for-12 showing in the 1976 Montreal Olympics. Supposedly, American swimmers were back on top, so it was a shock for some to find a recession in Guayaquil tacked onto the heels of the Olympic boycott. Three U.S. world record holders were beaten — one of them twice — as times in many cases proved disappointing for so prestigious a meet.

Coach Mark Schubert and some of his swimmers cited as a key problem the short time span between the U.S. trials, which concluded July 24, and the Aug. 1 start of the world championships.

But both Essick and Schubert pointed out that it would have been difficult to schedule the trials earlier, because the U.S. college season ended in March and most swimmers took long breaks, for study or relaxation, following the conclusion of the U.S. Short Course Championships on April 10.

"How much serious training was done after the college season is questionable," Essick said. "There was no way we could have our trials any further away. The kids were not at all ready."

"We don't pick our team like other countries, where they know ahead of time who'll make it and train accordingly. Just surviving our trials is an accomplishment. We left three world record holders who didn't make the team."

The 1984 Olympics will be held even earlier, but Essick sees no difficulty in preparing for them, because "the kids will take a semester, or even the whole year, off from school."

"Nobody took time off to prepare for Ecuador."

De Angelis Wins First Grand Prix

United Press International

ZELTWEG, Austria — Elio de Angelis of Italy held off a late challenge by the Williams of Keke Rosberg to drive his Lotus to victory in the Austrian Grand Prix here Sunday. It was de Angelis' first grand prix triumph ever.

Handed the lead six laps from the finish when Frenchman Alain Prost's turbo-charged Renault caught fire, de Angelis saw his four-second advantage over Rosberg slowly dwindle as the Finn went all out.

Rosberg swung out of the de Angelis' slipstream off the last bend, but the Italian held on to cross the finish line in 1:25:02.212 hours — 25-hundredths of a second ahead of Rosberg.

The winner averaged 138.1 miles per hour (about 221 kph) for 53 laps of the 3.692-mile Osterreichring, totaling 195.676 miles (about 313 kilometers).

Just before the start, de Angelis signed for another season with the Lotus team, which delighted team boss Colin Chapman. Chapman's assessment before the flag dropped on Sunday's 26-car grid: "I am happy de Angelis will be staying with us. He is a potential grand prix winner."

Frenchman Jacques Laffite, who won this event last year, brought his Talbot-Liger home in third, one lap behind de Angelis, with compatriot Patrick Tambay, who won last week's German Grand Prix, fourth in a Ferrari.

Local hero Niki Lauda, world champion in 1975 and 1977, was fifth in his McLaren, ahead of Italian Mauro Baldi in an Arrows.

Brazilian Chico Serra, was another lap back in his Fittipaldi, was the only other driver on the circuit at the finish.

The result left Frenchman Didier Pironi, still in the hospital after crashing in practice last week, at the top of the drivers championship standings with 39 points.

Rosberg moved up to second on 33 points, three better than Britain's John Watson, with Lauda fourth on 26; Prost is fifth (25) and de Angelis sixth (22).

Prost was more than half a minute clear of de Angelis when his unreliable Renault ground to a halt on the 47th lap with a flurry of flames licking at the engine.

Quick in the Pits

The Frenchman had taken the lead from Riccardo Patrese 20 laps earlier when the Italian spun off the track after making a spectacular pit stop. His Brabham, which started the race on soft tires and with only half a tank of fuel, was refueled and given a complete tire change in less than 15 seconds.

Patrese had led from the second lap, taking over from Brazilian teammate Nelson Piquet, the world champion, who made a similar stop but was forced to abandon with engine trouble on the 31st lap.

Neither of the two Alfa Romeos reached the first bend. The cars of Italians Bruno Giacomelli and Andrea de Cesaris tangled in the congested surge away from the grid. Derek Daly's Williams was also involved in the snarl, and the Irishman also was obliged to watch the race from the pits.



GROGGY — "All I thought about in the last six days was going to sleep," said Lon Haldeman, a 24-year-old bicycle store manager from Illinois, after he finished a record-breaking cross-country performance in the Great American Bike Race in New York on Saturday. Making the 3,000-mile run in nine days, 20 hours, and two minutes, Haldeman broke the mark of 10 days, 23 hours, and 27 minutes that he set last year. He and three other cyclists left Santa Monica, Calif., on Aug. 4. Headed only once — for less than a minute just after the start — Haldeman averaged three hours of sleep for every 24. He said his only injury was a pulled muscle sustained "somewhere in Maryland."

SPORTS BRIEFS

All Blacks Beat Australia, 23-16

CHRISTCHURCH, New Zealand — New Zealand's rugby union All Blacks defeated Australia, 23-16, in a test match here Sunday after leading, 19-3, at halftime. New Zealand won by four tries, two conversions and a penalty to two tries, one conversion and two penalties.

The Wallabies had won four of the five previous tests between the two countries, but on Sunday the All Blacks dominated in both set and broken play and did not relinquish control until the game was in hand.

U.S. Pacer Sets Record for Mile

EAST RUTHERFORD, N.J. — Genghis Khan broke the world record for the mile with a timing of one minute, 51 and four-fifths seconds in a nonbetting three-horse harness race here Friday night. Genghis Khan, a pacer driven by Bill O'Donnell, erased the old mark of 1:52.1 established by Niatross at Hollywood Park Nov. 15, 1980. In breaking the record, Genghis Khan also lowered the Meadowlands record of 1:52.4, which he set June 17.

Evert, Maccarin to Meet for Title

ATLANTA — Top-seeded Chris Evert Lloyd defeated No. 4 seed Mary Lou Piatek, 6-2, 6-2, Saturday to move into Sunday's final of the Atlanta Women's Tennis Classic against Susan Maccarin, who triumphed over Dana Gilbert, 3-6, 6-4, 6-4 in the other semifinal.

Evert had beaten Yvonne Vermaak of Australia, 6-3, 6-1, in a quarter-final match Friday, while Piatek defeated Wendy White, 6-2, 6-4. Maccarin downed Dianne Fromholtz, 6-3, 4-6, 6-2, to advance against qualifier Gilbert.

Norris Keeps Lead in U.S. Golf

WETHERSFIELD, Conn. — Tim Norris shot a 5-under-par 66 Saturday for 20-under total 193 and a four-stroke lead after three rounds of the Greater Hartford Open golf tournament.

Norris had a 64 Friday to increase his one-stroke opening-day lead at the tournament's midway point. Norris' 127 had tied the low 36-hole total on this year's PGA Tour and had put him three shots up on Ray Floyd and Gavin Levenson.

Floyd had a third-round 67 and a 197 total. He shared second with Mark Calcavecchia, whose 65 on Saturday included six birdies. In third place was defending champion Hubie Green, who had his third straight 66; Levenson had a 69 and headed six players at 14-under 199.

Cobb-Weaver Bout Set Oct. 23

EL PASO, Texas — The World Boxing Association heavyweight title fight between champion Mike Weaver and Randy Cobb, twice postponed by injuries, will take place Oct. 23 in Las Vegas, the fight's promoter said late Friday.

The bout was originally scheduled for June 2 in Atlantic City, N.J., but was delayed when Weaver injured his hand. The fight was rescheduled for July 25, but was again delayed when Cobb — ranked eighth by the WBA — suffered a split lip.

Major League Line Scores

Friday's Results

AMERICAN LEAGUE	W	L	Pct.	GB
Kansas City	5	2	.714	0
Chicago	4	3	.571	1
Seattle	3	4	.429	2
Los Angeles	2	5	.286	3
San Diego	1	6	.143	4
Minnesota	0	7	.000	5
California	0	7	.000	6
San Francisco	0	7	.000	7
Philadelphia	0	7	.000	8
Washington	0	7	.000	9
Colorado	0	7	.000	10
Arizona	0	7	.000	11
San Jose	0	7	.000	12
San Antonio	0	7	.000	13
San Marcos	0	7	.000	14
San Luis	0	7	.000	15
San Jose	0	7	.000	16
San Antonio	0	7	.000	17
San Marcos	0	7	.000	18
San Luis	0	7	.000	19
San Jose	0	7	.000	20
San Antonio	0	7	.000	21
San Marcos	0	7	.000	22
San Luis	0	7	.000	23
San Jose	0	7	.000	24
San Antonio	0	7	.000	25
San Marcos	0	7	.000	26
San Luis	0	7	.000	27
San Jose	0	7	.000	28
San Antonio	0	7	.000	29
San Marcos	0	7	.000	30

Saturday's Results

AMERICAN LEAGUE	W	L	Pct.	GB
Kansas City	5	2	.714	0
Chicago	4	3	.571	1
Seattle	3	4	.429	2
Los Angeles	2	5	.286	3
San Diego	1	6	.143	4
Minnesota	0	7	.000	5
California	0	7	.000	6
San Francisco	0	7	.000	7
Philadelphia	0	7	.000	8
Washington	0	7	.000	9
Colorado	0	7	.000	10
Arizona	0	7	.000	11
San Jose	0	7	.000	12
San Antonio	0	7	.000	13
San Marcos	0	7	.000	14
San Luis	0	7	.000	15
San Jose	0	7	.000	16
San Antonio	0	7	.000	17
San Marcos	0	7	.000	18
San Luis	0	7	.000	19
San Jose	0	7	.000	20
San Antonio	0	7	.000	21
San Marcos	0	7	.000	22
San Luis	0	7	.000	23
San Jose	0	7	.000	24
San Antonio	0	7	.000	25
San Marcos	0	7	.000	26
San Luis	0	7	.000	27
San Jose	0	7	.000	28
San Antonio	0	7	.000	29
San Marcos	0	7	.000	30

NATIONAL LEAGUE

and Franchise: W. Johnson, 478; C. L. ...	MLB ...
St. Louis 19-9	San Francisco 18-10
San Francisco 18-10	San Diego 17-11
San Diego 17-11	Los Angeles 16-12
Los Angeles 16-12	San Jose 15-13
San Jose 15-13	San Antonio 14-14
San Antonio 14-14	San Marcos 13-15
San Marcos 13-15	San Luis 12-16
San Luis 12-16	San Jose 11-17
San Jose 11-17	San Antonio 10-18
San Antonio 10-18	San Marcos 9-19
San Marcos 9-19	San Luis 8-20
San Luis 8-20	San Jose 7-21
San Jose 7-21	San Antonio 6-22
San Antonio 6-22	San Marcos 5-23
San Marcos 5-23	San Luis 4-24
San Luis 4-24	San Jose 3-25
San Jose 3-25	San Antonio 2-26
San Antonio 2-26	San Marcos 1-27
San Marcos 1-27	San Luis 0-28
San Luis 0-28	San Jose 0-29
San Jose 0-29	San Antonio 0-30
San Antonio 0-30	San Marcos 0-31
San Marcos 0-31	San Luis 0-32
San Luis 0-32	San Jose 0-33
San Jose 0-33	San Antonio 0-34
San Antonio 0-34	San Marcos 0-35
San Marcos 0-35	San Luis 0-36
San Luis 0-36	San Jose 0-37
San Jose 0-37	San Antonio 0-38
San Antonio 0-38	San Marcos 0-39
San Marcos 0-39	San Luis 0-40
San Luis 0-40	San Jose 0-41
San Jose 0-41	San Antonio 0-42
San Antonio 0-42	San Marcos 0-43
San Marcos 0-43	San Luis 0-44
San Luis 0-44	San Jose 0-45
San Jose 0-45	San Antonio 0-46
San Antonio 0-46	San Marcos 0-47
San Marcos 0-47	San Luis 0-48
San Luis 0-48	San Jose 0-49
San Jose 0-49	San Antonio 0-50
San Antonio 0-50	San Marcos 0-51
San Marcos 0-51	San Luis 0-52
San Luis 0-52	San Jose 0-53
San Jose 0-53	San Antonio 0-54
San Antonio 0-54	San Marcos 0-55
San Marcos 0-55	San Luis 0-56
San Luis 0-56	San Jose 0-57
San Jose 0-57	San Antonio 0-58
San Antonio 0-58	San Marcos 0-59
San Marcos 0-59	San Luis 0-60
San Luis 0-60	San Jose 0-61
San Jose 0-61	San Antonio 0-62
San Antonio 0-62	San Marcos 0-63
San Marcos 0-63	San Luis 0-64
San Luis 0-64	San Jose 0-65
San Jose 0-65	San Antonio 0-66
San Antonio 0-66	San Marcos 0-67
San Marcos 0-67	San Luis 0-68
San Luis 0-68	San Jose 0-69
San Jose 0-69	San Antonio 0-70
San Antonio 0-70	San Marcos 0-71
San Marcos 0-71	San Luis 0-72
San Luis 0-72	San Jose 0-73
San Jose 0-73	San Antonio 0-74
San Antonio 0-74	San Marcos 0-75
San Marcos 0-75	San Luis 0-76
San Luis 0-76	San Jose 0-77
San Jose 0-77	San Antonio 0-78
San Antonio 0-78	San Marcos 0-79
San Marcos 0-79	San Luis 0-80
San Luis 0-80	San Jose 0-81
San Jose 0-81	San Antonio 0-82
San Antonio 0-82	San Marcos 0-83
San Marcos 0-83	San Luis 0-84
San Luis 0-84	San Jose 0-85
San Jose 0-85	San Antonio 0-86
San Antonio 0-86	San Marcos 0-87
San Marcos 0-87	San Luis 0-88
San Luis 0-88	San Jose 0-89
San Jose 0-89	San Antonio 0-90
San Antonio 0-90	San Marcos 0-91
San Marcos 0-91	San Luis 0-92
San Luis 0-92	San Jose 0-93
San Jose 0-93	San Antonio 0-94
San Antonio 0-94	San Marcos 0-95
San Marcos 0-95	San Luis 0-96
San Luis 0-96	San Jose 0-97
San Jose 0-97	San Antonio 0-98
San Antonio 0-98	San Marcos 0-99
San Marcos 0-99	San Luis 0-100

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE	W	L	Pct.	GB
St. Louis	5	2	.714	0
Philadelphia	4	3	.571	1
Atlanta	3	4	.429	2
San Francisco	2	5	.286	3
San Diego	1	6	.143	4
Los Angeles	0	7	.000	5
San Jose	0	7	.000	6
San Antonio	0	7	.000	7
San Marcos	0	7	.000	8
San Luis	0	7	.000	9
San Jose	0	7	.000	10
San Antonio	0	7	.000	11
San Marcos	0	7	.000	12
San Luis	0	7	.000	13
San Jose	0	7	.000	14
San Antonio	0	7	.000	15
San Marcos	0	7	.000	16
San Luis	0	7	.000	17
San Jose	0	7	.000	18
San Antonio	0	7	.000	19
San Marcos	0	7	.000	20
San Luis	0	7	.000	21
San Jose	0	7	.000	22
San Antonio	0	7	.000	23
San Marcos	0	7	.000	24
San Luis	0	7	.000	25
San Jose	0	7	.000	26
San Antonio	0	7	.000	27
San Marcos	0	7	.000	28
San Luis	0	7	.000	29
San Jose	0	7	.000	30

AMERICAN LEAGUE

York	56	37	.596	11	Shapiro, Kent (3), Sutter (3)
San Francisco	54	38	.588	12	D.Pertier (3); Condesiro, Talmage
Los Angeles	54	38	.588	12	79) and K.D.W. W.-Peters, 5-2, L-1
San Diego	56	41	.573	13	5-2, L-1, L-2, L-3, L-4, L-5, L-6, L-7, L-8, L-9, L-10, L-11, L-12, L-13, L-14, L-15, L-16, L-17, L-18, L-19, L-20, L-21, L-22, L-23, L-24, L-25, L-26, L-27, L-28, L-29, L-30, L-31, L-32, L-33, L-34, L-35, L-36, L-37, L-38, L-39, L-40, L-41, L-42, L-43, L-44, L-45, L-46, L-47, L-48, L-49, L-50, L-51, L-52, L-53, L-54, L-55, L-56, L-57, L-58, L-59, L-60, L-61, L-62, L-63, L-64, L-65, L-66, L-67, L-68, L-69, L-70, L-71, L-72, L-73, L-74, L-75, L-76, L-77, L-78, L-79, L-80, L-81, L-82, L-83, L-84, L-85, L-86, L-87, L-88, L-89, L-90, L-91, L-92, L-93, L-94, L-95, L-96, L-97, L-98, L-99, L-100, L-101, L-102, L-103, L-104, L-105, L-106, L-107, L-108, L-109, L-110, L-111, L-112, L-113, L-114, L-115, L-116, L-117, L-118, L-119, L-120, L-121, L-122, L-123, L-124, L-125, L-126, L-127, L-128, L-129, L-130, L-131, L-132, L-133, L-134, L-135, L-136, L-137, L-138, L-139, L-140, L-141, L-142, L-143, L-144, L-145, L-146, L-147, L-148, L-149, L-150, L-151, L-152, L-153, L-154, L-155, L-156, L-157, L-158, L-159, L-160, L-161, L-162, L-163, L-164, L-165, L-166, L-167, L-168, L-169, L-170, L-171, L-172, L-173, L-174, L-175, L-176, L-177, L-178, L-179, L-180, L-181, L-182, L-183, L-184, L-185, L-186, L-187, L-188, L-189, L-190, L-191, L-192, L-193, L-194, L-195, L-196, L-197, L-198, L-199, L-200, L-201, L-202, L-203, L-204, L-205, L-206, L-207, L-208, L-209, L-210, L-211, L-212, L-213, L-214, L-215, L-216, L-217, L-218, L-219, L-220, L-221, L-222, L-223, L-224, L-225, L-226, L-227, L-228, L-229, L-230, L-231, L-232, L-233, L-234, L-235, L-236, L-237, L-238, L-239, L-240, L-241, L-242, L-243, L-244, L-245, L-246, L-247, L-248, L-249, L-250, L-251, L-252, L-253, L-254, L-255, L-256, L-257, L-258, L-259, L-260, L-261, L-262, L-263, L-264, L-265, L-266, L-267, L-268, L-269, L-270, L-271, L-272, L-273, L-274, L-275, L-276, L-277, L-278, L-279, L-280, L-281, L-282, L-283, L-284, L-285, L-286, L-287, L-288, L-289, L-290, L-291, L-292, L-293, L-294, L-295, L-296, L-297, 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